G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed NO. 449. G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

is invariably required.

achieve all this or die.

the snow drifts in the country.'

Thursday, 23d .- When they call Beethoven For the National Era. ELEANOR SOUTHMAYD'S WARDSHIP. symphony. That first movement—so full of BY MARTHA RUSSELL. restless, active life—yearning, struggling, doubt | ask? Boston, January 22, 1850.

Shall I tell you whom, among all the wise

Boston, January 22, 1850.

Shall I tell you whom, among all the wise

"Because that identical wolf, that swallowed "It aint o' no manner o' use," he says, "my perplexed of mingle think he must have come over in the 'May ought to ha' said at first, Miss Wray. The real doubtingly.

and accomplished people I meet here, I most yet feeling at every turn the iron law of circum. Flower? At any rate, he is here; so, beware;" envy, my Margaret? Not Judge B. and his stance. Ah! was it not my own untutored life and, with this warning, he bolted out of the better, to go away-fur, fur away, where I me!" agreeable wife, though they are a charming personified? Suddenly, the instruments slid into the sec-

couple, combining the wisdom of maturity with ond movement—the funeral march—so slow, the grace and freshness of childhood, nor their so sad, so tearfully solemn; and again I saw accomplished niece, Miss Lizzie Seymour, a the white, dead face of my father, and shud The soft, mellow light of October's sun lay lovely girl, who is to be the bride of William dered at the sound of the falling clods upon his Through all the green depths of the forest to-day; Summerfield in the spring, nor the G.'s, nor the coffin. I was doubly orphaned. But, lifting The air was as sweet as June's rose-scented breath, Summerfield in the spring, nor the Gr.'s, nor the H.'s, though Miss Ada H. is both a poetess and artist, nor even the Hon. Mr. D., but the pale Widow Drummond and her lame boy.

They are here often, and it is beautiful to see rest with itself, man, and God. I felt seized

The boughs waved as then in the sunlight and air,
But their Summer was past—they no longer were fair.

enter the studio of Mr. A. If money could this country," said Elliott, yawning, "but we purchase for him the genius of Raphael, Mr.

"Really quite a respectable performance to the song of the bird, and the wealth-giving shower; As some beautiful thought, as a meteor gleam, Thou'st passed, O lost Summer! adown the dark street. Bigelow would endow him with it at once; but face yonder," levelling his opera glass, "the my guardian is wiser. He talks to him, by the one in the white opera cloak, in the front seat; I mourn thee, fair Summer! yet offer to thee

hour, of the sacredness of art-of its high ideal who is she?" I thank Heaven I am not "travelled," if it Thou hast passed o'er my heart as the waters that flow aims—of the earnestness and faith, the purity incapacitates one for the appreciation of what over desert sands parched 'neath the sun's fervid glow; of heart and life, which it demands-of the long is really excellent at home; and I answered, Thou hast called into life, with thy spice laden breath, and arduous struggle against selfishness and at a venture, "Miss C.," and turned away my The hopes that were sleeping in darkness and death; weakness and temptation—foes overcome only by that steadfastness and patience which is born of faith in God, until the boy's great eyes dilate, his chest heaves, and his lips become compressed as with the deep inward resolve to that he seemed the living realization of that | And when Death as a reaper has gathered in sheaves music; and, filled with this thought, I did not The seasons which number with snows and with leaves

intonation of his, the story of Christ's tempta- ter, whispered a few words; then, turning to us, And the Autumns in glory and splendor arrayed, tion on the Mount.

"Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word which proceedeth out of the mouth of God!" he repeated, as he closed the book.

"Beynney by the programme, we have various good things yet to come, from Mozart, Handel, and Mendelssohn; but I always like to carry away my impression of Beethoven en-

"Remember that, my boy, and you cannot tire. If you agree with me, we will leave." wholly fail."

"Let us go," I said; and, Elliott readily as-I had read that story a hundred times-I had senting, we arose. In passing out, the fringe heard it read as many, perhaps, but I never be of my shawl caught in some manner on the fore appreciated its deep significance; and my seat; in my haste to disentangle it, I only made eyes filled with tears, for am I not an orphan, the matter worse. Elliott, as I supposed, came crippled of soul, if not of limb?—and who has to my relief; but on looking up, I found it to ever taken the trouble to explain it to me? Is be my guardian, Mr. Elliott having passed on woman's mission on earth of so much less con- with Susan.

sequence than an artist's?—the mother and "I trust my favorite, Beethoven, has had moulder of men of less importance than the some word or thought for you to-night, Miss career of a dumb statue or the painter of a Southmayd. To me he is inexhaustible.

"Many, many!" I said, "but he speaks of What has been the real end of my fashiona- that to which I can never attain—rest.' ble education, but to teach that man does live "Rest!" he repeated; and I felt rather than by bread alone, and more especially woman, saw his searching glance, as we passed into and that the excellency of wisdom consists in the entrance hall. "Life is a struggle, a comsecuring that bread, and all that it implies, by a wealthy marriage? Who ever said aught to me of spiritual ways? To be supported by the chief aim of a true life, but"—

"To go "To go with so deep a melancholy, is singularly bright bid away so many years? To be supported by the chief aim of a true life, but"—

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"To go with so deep a melancholy, is singularly bright bid away so many years." me of spiritual wants? To be sure, I went to church every Sunday with my schoolmates, had terrupted Elliot, coming eagerly forward. "Allieved of some heavy load. She has been read-

me that I was spiritually a child of Satan, with Allingham!" all the other six days were devoted to their the distinguished-looking stranger with an air her path so deadly a persecutor, she has no or two, again addressed her—this time more for you, Milly?"

ashamed to speak to these people? I am like friend whose acquaintance he had made abroad, been pondering over the recital, and upon the says, "and I'm drawing on to three times ten. mean it?" a pet, seizing them with an eagerness that is ments all the way home, expressing some sur- deliverance has been brought about, and her you, when you came across me like a bright ed to you patiently, now hearken to me. I will for joke it was, of course

hungry and dissatisfied with myself. Were I acquaintance. poor and an outcast, these people would care for me; but I am "Miss Southmayd the heir- gentleman returned from Europe; however, I been to see her, and has informed her that spec'latin's didn't alers turn out well; and to Next to him, whom have I so good a right to Southmayd?" or, "Have you what funds you thought.

need? Please make your wishes known; you "Of course, he must make his mark even in know you are at liberty to draw on me for all his native city, and prove an exception to the he is at last announced, she bounds towards you want." (Would that I were; it would not be for money, though.) And the quiet sister Succountry. I wish we had met him earlier. His but he gently takes hold of her hands, exclaim-

biscuits are better;" or, "brother Fred., don't I should have heard the word I long to hear. give Miss Southmayd that piece of steak; it is Rest not the aim of life? It is the burden of he leads her back to her seat. a little over done;" as if money and steak are all the teachings of priest and layman. Have the only things in which I can possibly be in- I been misled here also? Can you tell me, Mar-

28th.—I did not ask him, neither shall I do ations; besides, she is at present greatly absorbicy nature only for a moment, and I have no pains with his toilet. He wears a suit of black, ed in astronomy, and is casting her brother affinity for icebergs. Sometimes I feel some- admirably made, and which sets off his slight, Will's horoscope, with a view to ascertain the thing within me that impels me to hate this probability of his becoming President of the man. He has gone to New York for a few days, United States, if he goes West, as he intends. and I care not how long he stays.

That gentleman has returned to Andover, Elliott and his friend Mr. Allingham called where but here comes Rebecca, with a most here to-day, (I am afraid I did E. injustice the head—which, by the way, is adorned with a luxother night, in wishing him away.) He may be uriant growth of chestnut hair—to the skill of a "Oh, my nose my nose! Dear Eleanor, like, but he has a good warm heart; he is thank the gods that you have not the family above the frailties common to humanity, and I seeing that important feature retained its usual aquiline prominence.
"What of it? It stands between me and the every one around him feel at home with him Germanians' concert to-morrow night. You He is exceedingly graceful, and possesses all the to take me home with him. Aunt has sprained her ancle, and he wants me as a sort of 'poor man's plaster,' I suppose. He always latter it is the immobility of a heart cold and chooses me, because I have the Higginson stern by nature. knowledge of life in all its phases, while in the

and we ran over several of those duetts we were of the whole face, "if there will only come a surprise of Miss Summerfield than with Mr. grand snow storm, the roar of the pine woods Allingham's compliments, though he is no mean

ck of Uncle's house will be almost equal to critic, I assure you. Peabody," a fine, hearty, sensible farmer, who and, shaking his finger at me, began

"There, did I-not tell you how it would be? during dinner, much to my amusement, more than once made allusion to that family feature would begin thrumining away, roung ap you have ever said to me," she exclaimed.

"Miss Southmayd," said my guardian, as eyes, and screeching like an owl, in less than a you have ever said to me," she exclaimed. we rose from the table, "a friend of yours was enough for you, my dear; quite good enough greatly.' I thought of our beach wanderings at Rock to be harried through life by a fashionable, fine away, Margaret, and did the silliest thing I lady;" and the old man gave a very significant and I don't find fault with it. I've l'arnt to Mark's gone to his account, and I on'y hope selves up to ourselves alone, until you feel that lushed; but my guardian wastoo po- glance at my costume, upon which I had be-

lite to notice it, or my stammered reply, that the stowed rather more care than usual. I made no reply, but turned to the instru But not so, old Mr. Bigelow. He fixed his ment, and began my father's old favorite, forget me, I means jes' this; that you don't kear There is a pause, for Zach speaks with all een gray eyes on me, with a significant grin, "John Anderson my Jo," and I must have whether I stops or goes. And why should the solemnity of true feeling on so awful a submoments after, took occasion to say, sung it from the heart; for when I finished and you? bis keen, gray eyes softened by tears, and Su"Confound these people! Here's Mr. Pea"San had dropped her work, and sat listening," us a matter of indifference. You do not ap"Mot to make a long story of what consarns of joy, accepting thus the trust she so un me, Milly," he says, presently, "I couldn't help servedly and generously committed to him. dy come to take Hagar down to that misera- with such a look on her quiet features why, it preciate the services you have rendered us.

want of a better, to play a quiet game of back- figured it. I never saw such an expression on

He is the same genial, good-humored young-what d'ye call him, for I was young, utter the words that are already on them. e my old self these many months, as I folks; dreams, that selfish age calls folly, but is it so moves you? good Susannah were quite not slight them, child, as many a one has done, voice which brings the blood into Grit's cheek, feelings, when all at once I meets surprised at my flux de bouche, for I am usually to his sorrow. But this Miles Allingham," he and forced a heavy sob to burst from him. tongue-tied in the presence of the former. One went on, suddenly resuming his usual, abrupt, "I aint ashamed on 'em," he remarks, br presence of the former. One went on, suddenly resuming his usual, abrupt, when talking with him, to cynical manner, "what was he doing here to-

Elliott make no demand upon us—it is no matter what nonsense we talk to them. They agreeable person, I think."

WASHINGTON, D. C. who is to accompany us to the concert to-mordoubt, was of the same opinion with regard to back." the power. It's a good sign they've come thought it was time for me to go fur away, a certain visiter of hers." "Why, you would not compare Mr. Alling-

For the National Era.

THE HAPPY SUMMER. the tenderness with which the brusque Mr.
Bigelow watches over them. They are the pets of the whole family, and little Jem is not to be a "chimney sweep" or "Pone" but an entire the tenderness with which the brusque Mr.

It the served with a strange, indefinable longing, a deep in ward yearning, to find in my own heart and life a harmony like to this—a longing mingled with bitter sorrow and pain, for I felt that to this I should now the beauty and goodness of God!

a "chimney sweep" or "Pope," but an artist, should never attain; and I could not repress o beautiful Summer! how glorious wert thou, and arrangements are already made for him to

"Really quite a respectable performance for the song of the bird, and the wealth-giving shower;

A song of thanksgiving, heart-gushing and free;

Ah, this guardian of mine is a rare teacher shrink from his glance, but kept my eyes fixed The circle of life—when my years as a scroll when he chooses! Last night he opened the Bible, and read to the boy, with that perfect! He smiled quietly, and, leaning over his sis
Mid all the bright summers of sanlight and shade,

Wid all the bright summers of sanlight and shade,

October 16, 1853.

For the National Era. LEONARD WRAY,

A ROMANCE OF MODERN HISTORY.

By the author of "The Chronicles of the Bastile." "The Embassy," " The Yule Log," " Philip of Lutetia," &c. CHAP. XXXI. Zachariah Grit makes a Confession.

Mildred is still the guest of the Princess Mathilde, in whose elegant boudoir she is seatwith so deep a melancholy, is singularly bright hid away so many years? Tell you all?" and cheerful, as though her mind had been re"All! Everything," she says. the weekly religious instruction, which taught low me the honor of introducing my friend, Mr. ing a newspaper, which gives an account of the no affinity with goodness, yet made to promise to "renounce Satan and all his works, the I wished Horace —— anywhere but there, and of his frightful death. In the full containing from me." It is scarcely more than a year since the part Zachariah has played in it. Leonard has I knowed whar to go to for a friend; for my I love his memory still, and shall ever cherish it. know him well by reputation," said that hitherto Zach purposes to call on her, for he talks of tell the truth, I wa'nt what folks calls steady, esteem as the noble, the generous man who has

"Oh, Mildred! Miss Wray: pray don't." And still gently retaining her hands in his,

He takes a chair opposite to her, and for a

Mildred observes that he has taken especial lously. From top to toe he is irreproachably it, but they're bad naturs. Mine wa'nt o' that I shall go right mad with joy, if you speak so dressed, and she perceives he has submitted his sort, but somehow I couldn't find the right sort to me. I'm not worthy of such as you. coiffeur; who has arranged his wavy locks lered Leonard everywhar; and maybe, Mildred, greatly to the advantage of his expressive face. | you don't forget how often you and he and I gant, yet sufficiently marked to make it pecudred notes all these details at a glance, and,

"So, Zachariah," she says, presently, "you intend to leave us?" "My mind's made up that way, Miss Wray,"

he answers, still in a subdued tone. "And you have come to say good-by to me?" she resumed. He makes an affirmative sign with his head.

As the gentlemen left, Mr. Bigelow entered, to me, Zach, and to Leonard, and we shall miss you greatly."
"There's taller folks than me, Miss Wray,"

Though you never sang a note in your life, and he said, with an air of some bitterness, "as will for "Oh. Zach! that is the unkindest thin

disapp'inted in course. When I says you'll soon | nity."

'I said the gentleman was a friend of my you are a little bit proud and wilful; but, may gular an expression, that she feels compelled to be, I like you none the worse for it; a good avoid his eyes. When she looks at him again, you to an end."

Mildred experiences a strange sympathy for the divine, they should add, revealer of the hearts of men; for, never did I find myself so completely as I did last night in that wondrous remotion, however, and waits until he again love me again, nohows."

Interestage, 25d.—when they can becaute the most repetited as strange sympachy to love me again, nohows."

Zach, and can scarcely refrain from weeping love me again, nohows."

The effect of the gold discoveries in the United her emotion, however, and waits until he again love me again, nohows."

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The effect of the gold discoveries in the United her emotion, however, and waits until he again love me again, nohows." "Yes, indeed, many times. But why do you addresses her, which he does presently, in calm for thinking so."

> truth is. I find it 'ud be better for me, worlds can't see you no more, than to stay where you ate; to be alers near by you; to be speaking to you like you don't let no one else speak to you, and yet to feel that I'm further off from sumes, this time with a half smile on his face you than if I were five thousand miles away. I This is what I had on my mind to say to you, best, in a gen'ral way." and, now I've said it, you knows all I feels, and the sooner I sets off on my journey the better. laughingly, "but go on with your reasons."
>
> Mildred remains with her head drooping on her "Next is," he says, "I ain't l'arned. I can't ning even when he has done speaking. But he says no more. She looks up at him, her eyes suffused with tears, and, in her low, tender voice, asks if he has anything further to sit and hear you.

'Consarnin' of who?" he inquires.

"You used to call me Mildred; often Milly,"

"In times long gone by, yes," he replies, in

used in the times you speak of." savs, still in a tremulous voice.

somewhat reproachfully. "Well, not 'xactly; but to think on 'em on'y quietly. "I doubt not but you will prove an as few times as I can help. To think on 'em apt scholar." on'y when I can't help it, and that'll be jest "It's the encouragement I wants, Milly," he

must talk to me. You must tell me all you | "And for such a one you would study hard, wish to say-all you wish that I should know; | Zach? You would'

at him so kindly, so kindly, that for some mo- see. But where's the use of talking, and esments he cannot address her. It is painful to pecially to you? Let me go, now. It won't

Your words are kind, I know, and they makes | He rises, and so does she; but it is only to in the past. I know'd, when I come to speak to you, that I should make a fool of myself, but I couldn't ha' gone away without letting you "Have you any more reasons to give me know more perhaps than you thought on, and Zach?" perhaps more than I'd a right to tell you."

"Milly-Miss Wray, do you mean it?" he

greatly relieved. "You're twenty some, now, Mildred," he mind has been strangely taken up with the stream of sunnight in a dark path. Total tages of speak his of the stream of sunnight in a dark path. Total tages of speak his of the stream o and that made 'em turn out wusser. When I seen you, I got a flash o' lightnin' in my soul. | me out of the hands of a deadly foe; and who I couldn't abide myself when I looked inside moreover, has so long and so constantly watch out no better than the others, and I got tired o' ool I was to hope ever to be anything to you, "I will not deceive you, Zach,"

"Nobody to care for. Many a man's my esteem, my deep regard, then, are wholly lost, and many a woman too, through not havlove, and to fight for. Some naturs don't want to his feet, "in the name of all that's holy, don't. man or woman to cling to, till I know'd can't believe you means it." "I remember, Zach," she says, much moved.

aint o' no use, it will come "-he alluded to his familiar mode of addressing her. "I on'y men- sobbing. The paroxysm lasts some few mintions the time, to let you onderstand how long I've been a looking up to you. Hows'ever, the

and though my heart was near to breakin'. gave up hoping." awakened feelings that lay dormant. She has Zach waits, ere he resumes, until the paroxysm too sacred for me just now.

sses her in a lower tone: "I shouldn't ha' mentioned his name. Mildred," he says. "I ask your pardon humbly,

she responds, interrupting him.

and after, nor much on what has passed since. some obscure retreat, where we may give our take it as I find it. Most people wants to find God 'll be more merciful to him, Milly, than he you can, when you so choose, face the society it made all 'cordin' to their own fancy, and gets ever was to them as he sent sudden into eter- for which your own good sense tells you you

ject, nor resumes until Mildred appears to have tence, but, casting his arms suddenly around

We won't talk bout that, Miss Wray. Leon- more I know'd of you, the more I seen of you, the as I was beginning to think you might do, for the words had passed into her face, and trans ard served me many a good turn, and I on'y stronger my love grow'd, and the more sartain gured it. I never saw such an expression on before.

No! We won't talk of that. We'll come inbut as a stranger; leastways, on'y as a friend, stead to the point I've been a tryin' to come who had tried, in his poor way, to show he

Mildred, and I know'd you couldn't love me only £791,809,338 in 1848. "Zach," she says, "you are crying! What ag'in, so I gave it up, and tried to forget I ever loved you at all. Then we didn't meet for one hundred millions sterling, the amount having were very polite to "Miss Southmayd's friend," | "Yes, I dare say you think so. Eve, no cried for many a long day. I thought I'd lost vented 'em, and when I know'd you was safe, I exceeded the Indian exports.

never loved woman, and as how you couldn't

perplexed air; then, suddenly, and in a tone

"You know me better, I hope, Zach," she

"Well, then, Milly, in the first place, I ain't must put sea and land atween us, Miss Wray. han'some nohows, and I guess like loves like "A good saving clause, Zach," she observes

bosom, her hands folded across in her lap, fix the words elegant. I can't talk like Leon ard, now, or like you; though for the matter o "People are in this respect much what edu-

cation has made them," she says, musingly. agement.

"Do what, Zach?" she asks. "L'arn," he says. "What I ever sot my mind to do, that I alers did, without a miss appeared to me not to be worth having when "I want's to forget them Miss Wray," he it was got. But since I have been near you "To forget them and us, Zach?" she asks, I guess I'll begin soon to go to school."
"Magood resolution, Zach," she remarks

alers when I'm alone. There's too much in observes. "I wants to feel I've got to try to pointed boundary, leaving the uncontaminate 'em for me to forget 'em easy. And, as to for- do something for somebody who clings to me; gettin' o' you, Miss Wray-but no; I won't who'll be proud if I-get along, and who'll help ful perfume. And then, when splendid chanme sometimes, for the sake of nothing so much

and you mustn't call me Miss Wray, but Mildred, or Milly if you like, as you used to do."

She speaks with perfect frankness, and looks

Total would love with a love like as never woman had. Oh! she should see, she should

"Uie, Milly, I would," he exclaims. "Such mirthful measures."

And wet all proceeds with such decorate all whom Manuel Passos held an eminent place. witness his attempts to control his feelings. At | do for me to sit here, and you near by, and I ngth, he says:

"No, no! I've done with that, Miss Wray. believe. I'll go, Milly, I'll go now."

liquid eyes on him, she says-

"Scores," he replies, "but I've given you "I would have you speak with even more freedom, Zach," she observes. "Save Leonard, I have no friend but you."

"To go, Zach?" she asks.

> "And if I asked you to stop, Zach, would you?" she says.

isks.

"I do, Zach," is her reply. "And you must presses a hope that she is not trifling with him. Her only answer is a repetition of her question. "Now, Dr. B., you don't think it is wick dance, do you?"

"Now, Dr. B., you don't think it is wick dance, do you?"

"No," says the good man, with a

"Mildred! Milly!"

xcept Zachariah Grit, the wild, harum-scarum to say. "I am not blind to the deficiencies fellow, that everybody liked, 'cause he was good- you have pointed out in yourself, nor to the natured, and yet that nobody had a good word difference which education and moving in a for, or cared much about, 'cause he hadn't got | more refined circle of society have contribute He pauses, looking at her, as she sits, with my own. But I have faith in your strong will, eyes cast down, listening.

"Yes, Mildred. That's it," he resumes, presyou set your mind to achieve. My friendship. Zach, and in your purpose to do that which

"Mildred! Mildred!" he exclaims, leapin

eonard and seen you. Then I seemed to ha' "Nay, Zach," she says, "be reasonable found a new life. You remembers how I fol- Leonard has told me of much that your generosity has left untold. We have talked matters I am frank, Zach—too much so, perhaps, were "It was before we knew I was not what I seem- I not speaking to one who knows me so well

never rise to you; and when poor Ned Wilmot down from Heaven. But afore I asks you to stept in atween us, I felt how low down I was, keep the word you've given me this day, I'll name has called up painful reminiscences, and soul. I must get rid of a good deal that buried her face in her hands, and is weeping. home with me. The trust you offer, Milly, is

hang about the elegant circles into which I But I needn't to dwell on what passed there will, if so you please, and hide ourselves in are now unfitted. Will you let me teach yo what I can? Will you'

He did not permit her to complete the ser "Not to make a long-story of what consarns of joy, accepting thus the trust she so unre-

amount of British exports exceeded the national | dark depreciation "Go, on Zach," is her reply; "I shall hear debt by nearly £100,000,000; the declared value of British and Irish exports having been and bright, and fair, in motive and character,

To show the effect of free trade, in 1832 the total value of exports was £36,450,594; in 1853, the amount was £98,933,781; the most or thinking so."

trade. The exports in the four years from 1850 to 1853, to the United States, had been increased to the extent of £14,500,000 by gold. mingled severity and reproach, yet half With respect to Australia in 1852 and 1853, the only years influenced by gold, the exports "Miss Wray, you wouldn't make game of had risen £11,500,000. So that, during four years, the gold discoveries had already stimulated trade to the extent of £26,000,000.

## SUNSHINE AT PLEASURE HAUNTS.

Literary Correspondence of the Era. SARATOGA, July 20, 1855. We are at Congress Hall, the new-fledged Phoenix, the Queen of all Hotels! We are

waked each morning by the choicest band, sending forth airs whose long-drawn sweetness that, Milly, you do talk like nobody else I ever laps the soul in sweet Elysium. We wander know'd. It's like listening to sweet music to forth in the cool morning, through shades and greensward, to the sparkling fountains of health, where social greetings and tempting walks beguile the hour. We return to magnificent por-"Yourself, Zach! Yourself and me."

"Oh, yes, yes," rejoins he. "More than 'ud go in a book, Miss Wray"—

"That's jest it," he remarks; "and I ain't licos and parlors, that stretch in long perspective, filled with parties of guests, promenading, think I could do it, Milly, if I had the encour- tive, filled with parties of guests, promenading, or sitting in lively discourse.

We resort to the most spacious and elegant dining-hall, where four hundred guests are "Not so long since, Zach," resumes she. but larnin' never come in my way. I never served, while one hundred sable lacqueys stand behind, ministering the rich viands. All the week ago-that you called me by both, as you to trouble myself to get hold of anything that luxuries of the season are ranged on neat and well-appointed tables, while the whole process agin, I've come to have a different notion, and proceeds with an order, decorum, and ease, that honor alike the host and his guests.

We return, to be again regaled with choicest music, while, as an example to be both lauded and imitated, the smokers retire to their apair to bring only Nature's welcome and healthdeliers are lighted, and the gorgeous carpets show their groups of brilliant flowers in still richer beauty, the living flowers begin to gather danha, and their colleagues, were replaced by

And yet all proceeds with such decorum, all is so marked with good taste and moderation, the Queen and her consort made an attempt at there is such an avoidance of excess, both in enlarging the royal authority, but without meetdress and display, and in unseasonable hours, ing with success. The adherents of the Charter that all are continually exclaiming, "What a of Don Pedro, and among these Palmella and the able and brave, but cruel General Cabrera, pleasant home-like place! How little fashionup to me now for a good deal that's been bitter force him gently back into his seat, and she pleasant, home-like place! How little fashionpresently resumes her own. Fixing then her able folly! How much quiet, rational enjoy- the English ships of the line in the Tagus. ment! Was there ever such a pleasant, comfortable, attractive place as this?"

But this dancing-what shall we, descendants of the Puritans—we, children of Levi— the Chamber of Peers and of the royal veto. what shall we say of it? It surely demands a In the month of July there was made a new ords of human enormities.

dance, if the right sort of people do it."

lders, and the deacons and their wives." Now, this is my text, and I am going to pro-

ceed to firstly, secondly, and thirdly, all in due special entertainment of our pleasure-seeking news-gathering coteries. My dancing discours will appear in my next. Our story commences first with a hero-a

entleman of immense wealth, whose early hisbry is one of the darkest episodes of human

all means of support are withheld, and the re-But, in the depths of despair, religion came, and her pure hand administered balm to the ewed life and effort.

After years of poverty and outcast life, he learns, first, that his brother is taken from life; next, that his mother-in-law is gone; and, finalhis father dies intestate, leaving him the takes the management of the estates. At the

the society of a lady of splendid person and that the power and wealth are passing from

same time, a man of less reliable character

ted to produce their victim, who appears in

is conjured to place the matter in such a position as will end all future temptation to crime. of June. the marriage ceremony. In a few hours after, a will is drawn, settling his property on his wife after his decease; and the happy pair are now

things, and thinketh no evil," as each man and woman make their comments on this affair. there are a plenty of materials for ridicule and But those who love to see all that is good,

A FAMILY GATHERING. - The members of the Cushman family, descendants from Robert Cushman, the Puritan, will have a family gath-

For the National Era. A PATRIOTIC ODE.

ву м. н. совв.

Our own fair land! so free in name, So boastful, while the mightiest shame That ever reigned on this green earth, Frowns down on every freeman's hearth! So proud of what its martyrs bought With blood, and treasure, and with life; Undreaming that the work they wrought, In council and in mighty strife, Should by their children be defiled; Undreaming that their mouldering bones Should be disturbed by sighs and grouns,

By sound of scourge and clank of chains Upon their sacred burial plains; Undreaming that their rusted brands Should serve as gyves for freemen's hands Or that Columbia's honored shield Should bear, upon a gory field, Scourges for stripes, and bolts for stars! That freemen's backs should glow with scars Which crush the freeman's manhood out, And haunt him like the bolts and bars Where felons drag their chains about

Our own fair land! land of the brave! Home of the free—home of the slave! Utopia, blest Freedom's fold, Where man is scourged, and bought, and sold! Where woman-last create, and best-Earth's crowning joy, by man confessed As if Columbia's pride to mock, Sits throned upon the auction-block. O, let us boust! but not forget-Columbia's not Utopia yet!

Wellsborough, Pa., Dec., 1854. For the National Era.

Sketch of the Political History of Europe, THE CAPITULATION OF PARIS, IN 1814.

THE PRESENT TIME.

BY A FRIEND OF LIBERTY. CHAPTER XI.

The Democratic party increased rapidly in strength in Portugal, compelling the Queen Donna Maria to accept the Portuguese constitution of the 22d September, 1822. Consequent- verge of ruin the cause of Don Carlos, whose ly, Don Pedro's Charter was abolished, together with the Chamber of Peers, and Palmella, Sal-

Two months after this change had taken place,

cal sentiments, and decreed the restitution of

sermon, and one shall be furnished. For a attempt at re-establishing the Charter of Don "To go, Milly," is his prompt and very detext, I will select from an early chapter in my Pedro; but the troops, commanded by Don Anown history, when a merry young girl came tos, were recalled from Spain, and, supporting dancing up to her minister, whom she has dis-

were now exiled.

Spanish Kingdom, while the Liberals, the steady | bility of increasing her author opponents to arbitrary authority, stood forth as signed her place as Regent of

But each of these parties pursued the course ous decree of the Cortes, confe dictated by their respective interests. The partero, who set immediately at a nad justice on their side, I think, in considera- of a lawful decree of the highest le

tion was afterwards discarded, and one more by the Carlists and partly favorable to the aristocracy and the monarchy Queen Christina, and even in

while going on between the adherents of des- ed with the full severity of the law, Esparte side, and the champions of constitutional free- cruelty.

the amount of that "charity which hopeth all cause, which was also that of the great major- its being saved from the imminent danger of a very imperious character, conducted the her regency, to contend with

what language is powerful enough to paint in Berlin, Prussia.

nished with means, the Carlists and their idol, to pursue this fratricidal war?

Still, the most odious among all the unsern pulous enemies of Spanish liberty, and, indeed, of the cause of humanity, were a great portion of the English Tories; because, lyingly boast-ing of being the friends of freedom, and the generous supporters of their poor countrymen, they blushed not to send from England million

Great Britain. the supporters of the very principles that con-

The balance of moral and even physical force was certainly in favor of Queen Isabella and the Liberal party; but Don Carlos seemed to have been, for a long time, better supplied with funds, which were sent to him by his friends in foreign countries, and furnished by the Spanish clergy, the great majority of whon sided with him, and were willing to spend some portion of their immense treasures, in hope of preserving the means of robbing the people of their substance. Don Carlos had also the fortune of being supported by Zumala carreguy, a general of superior abilities, who made his cause victorious until 1835, when leath put a period to that able but misguided varrior's life. From that moment, victory evi

This general's victories at Luchana, at Bur-

quit his stronghold in Arragonia, and follow

No wonder that, after so signal services to his country, Espartero became the favorite of the nation, as he had long been of his victorious troops. The Queen Regent hastened also to show her gratitude, by magnificently rewardand admiration. But, hence, Espartero awaked

dom and the infant Queen, on the other.

The Governments of France and England was much indebted to Louis Philippe, the King

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of pounds sterling, to assist despotism and bigotry to commit hideous carnage among the Spaniards, while many hundreds of thousands of starving laboring men cried for bread in The chief members of the Holy Alliance, who had shown so much eagerness in 1823 to settle the internal strifes of the Spanish nation, by the intervention of France in behalf of a despotic King and an ignorant and fanatical priesthood, had no desire of seeing England or France interfere, in order to put an end to the horrid scenes of cruelty which were exhibited n Spain, from 1833 to 1839; because they knew that such an intervention would have had for its object to hasten the final defeat of

stituted their own political creed. dently began to favor the better cause, which in the renowned Espartero, had found its ablest

os, and at Pennacerda, but especially his fortunate campaign of 1839, and his success in persuading the talented Moroto to conclude the convention of Begara, brought to the nismanagement and mean and ferocious nature had disgusted even many of his most strenu ous supporters, and who consequently was comelled to end his sanguinary career in Spain by a precipitate retreat to France. There he was long detained in captivity, not justifiably, according to the law of nations or the rights hospitality, yet mild, compared with what nis numerous transgressions against humanity peared to deserve. Espartero succeeded, finally, in compelling

the footsteps of his worthy master, in seeking But the Cortes which assembled on the 18th for safety in France. Thus the hero of Luchana of January, 1831, manifested more monarchiput a glorious end to a war, during the course of which both parties, but especially the Carlists, had stained themselves with outrages to which but few parallels are found, in the rec-

Again he gazes at her in strange doubt and covered had a very warm place in his heart for September, at Ruiraes, in the vicinity of Braga. Ing the hero upon whom the people in their perplexity, and again, in a serious tone, expresses a hope that she is not trifling with him.

September, at Ruiraes, in the vicinity of Braga. In the vicinity of Braga. In the young and frolicsome:

"Now, Dr. B., you don't think it is wicked to Palmella, Saldanha, and the Duke of Terceira, Joy bestowed a great many signs of their love and advication."

Mass., to celebrate the 225th anniversary of criminal and detestable deeds, by exposing which so many times had rejoiced at the victothemselves to the dangers of the contest; but ries he had won in the behalf of its freedom

est, best thought; but such men can day?"

and it may better run over out of my eyes than burst. 'Sides, tears is good for softening a man call burst. 'Sides, tears is good for softening a man call burst. 'Sides, tears is good for softening a man call burst. 'Sides, tears is good for softening a man call burst. 'Sides, tears is good for softening a man call burst. 'Sides, tears is good for softening a man call burst. 'Sides, tears is good for softening a man call burst. 'Sides, tears is good for softening a man call burst. 'Sides, tears is good for softening a man call burst. 'Sides, tears is good for softening a man call burst. 'Sides, tears is good for softening a man call burst. 'Sides, tears is good for softening a man found out what he and that critter of a lawyer to British possessions, the East Indies took the ded to accept the office of Home Secretary of the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, in place of Rev. Dr. Bright, resigned.

Eight fugitives from slavery reached Syratous forms and it may better run over out of my eyes than found out what he and that critter of a lawyer to British possessions, the East Indies took the ded to accept the office of Home Secretary of the man found out what he and that critter of a lawyer to British possessions, in the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, in place of Rev. Dr. Bright, resigned.

The solution of Mr. Elliott's. He is a friend of Mr. Elliott'

#### FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The August No. of Facts for the People has been mailed to subscribers.

Contents .- Political Facts and Comments-A General Survey. The Slavery Question, in its Precise Relation to American Politics Speech by the Hon. George W. Julian.

Our friends who are impressed with the im portance of circulating truth among the People cannot find a cheaper or more reliable me- izing Slavery in all United States territory?

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cannot be obtained in this way, we waive the rule, and

# NEW PROPOSITION.

As the first six months of this year have just clos Facts for the People for a year

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1855.

EDITION ENTIRELY EXHAUSTED .- We lately gave the contents of a volume of Facts for the pearance of that notice, the demand for them tirely exhausted. This will account for the non-receipt of copies by persons who have recently forwarded us money for them. We shall send, however, to all such, the worth of their money in the Facts for the People nov in course of publication, which we hope wil prove satisfactory.

#### GOVERNOR REEDER REMOVED.

loyal member of that Party in Pennsylvania dance. If he ever signalized himself by an Anti-Slavery word or deed, we have not been title. Democratic, than the Cossacks whom the apprized of it. If he ever felt or expressed dis- | Czar lets loose upon Poland and Hungary. approbation of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the public has been kept in ignorance of the fact. That he was a supporter of the Nebraska act, and is a full believer in the doc trine of what is called Squatter Sovereignty we know from his own testimony.

The truth is, his appointment to the Govern orship of Kansas, the selection of Mr. Lecompte, of Maryland, an ultra, violent Pro-Slavery man, the "Democratic" National Administrationas Supreme Judge of the Territory, and the other Territorial appointments, were designed to propitiate the Slave Power, and to leave the way open for slaveholders to introduce Slavery into Kansas, if they could.

Had the Administration intended that Kansas should be a free State, it could have secur ed that result, without invading the rights o any section or class. It proposed no such policy. Come what might to Kansas, its first ob-

ject was, to give no offence to the Slave Power We are not at all disposed to award a martyr's crown to Governor Reeder. The most that can be said in his favor is, that he was less dishonest than the Administration that appointed him. He acted under the illusion that the of Freedom, which finds its representatives in

has always had a superabundance. He voted | civil strife on our borders, invaded a free Terri-

diate it, and all its acts.

Flume House, White Mountains,

ounty as we expected. About one hundred rsons have been led away by Clay, and an

an, published in this city,

THE COSSACKS IN THE FREE STATES.

gated Kansas by fraud and violence?

own to this hour, the one overshadowing

haracteristic of this Administration has been,

ndeviating, unhesitating, ever-active obedi-

that sustains it styles itself. Democratic!

ments of its will, dependents upon its bounty.

pass "Democratic" resolutions, nominate

Let us put a stop to this miserable, mis-

Is it not time to deny to the party that supas much more territory for Slavery as you ports the Administration the title, "Demochoose - we will do nothing, say nothing ratic?" What is that party, but an instruagainst you, but continue steadfast in our dement of the Slave Power? What Democratic rinciple has it illustrated, what Democratic Constitution, and to the Baltimore platform; seasure executed, since it gave us a President and, when you have triumphed over all your n 1852? Was it Democratic to repeal an anenemies, silenced the voice of fanaticism, and cient Compromise, for the purpose of nationalestablished your empire beyond all doubt and unsettlement, then we will baptize it in the Was it Democratic to plot a war against Spain, name of Democracy. with a view to rob her of her richest colony-Flume House, White Mountains. and, failing in that, to offer two hundred millions of the People's money, without their consent, for a possession intended to inure to the penefit of a selfish, sectional interest? Was it Democratic to lay out millions more of their noney, without asking leave, for enough Mexi- by Judge Kane, for contempt of Court, is wor

## PENNSYLVANIA AND ARKANSAS-JUDGE

The commitment of Passmore Williamson can territory to open a slaveholding highway thy of the judicial tyrant who attempted to into the Pacific? Was it Democratic to strike troduce into this country the law of construct down, in obedience to the Slavery Propaganda, | ive treason. The act is unauthorized by any

HOMAS H. BENTON, that veteran champion of law of Congress, a clear usurpation of power, Democracy, to eject from office the friends of a detestable violation of personal liberty. We he only slave-State statesman favorable to free hope Mr. Williamson will at once institute a nstitutions in Kansas, and to fill their places suit for damages against the judicial despot.

But our purpose now is, not so much to de-When those Northern men, Pierce, Marcy, nounce this atrocious act, as to draw attention and Cushing, came into power, THOMAS H. o the gratuitous opinions, in regard to the na BENTON and the Liberal party in Missouri were ture and claims of Slavery, volunteered by this

ominant in that State, and had they remained | Pro-Slavery Judge, as follows: o, the country would not have been dishon-"I know of no statute of Pennsylvania which affects to divest the rights of property of a ored by the infamous deeds of border ruffiancitizen of North Carolina, acquired and assertsm. But those Northern men; not satisfied ed under a law of that State, because he has vith breaking down the barrier against Slafound it needful or convenient to pass through

ery, north of 36° 30', erected by our fathers, the territory of Pennsylvania. "I am not aware that any such statute, if ut down Mr. Benton and his friends, put up such a one were shown, could be recognised as valid, in a Court of the United States." Atchison, Stringfellow, and their associates, and offered them every facility for carrying out The law of nations, the common law, the their devilish scheme of Slavery Propagand-Constitution of the United States, and the Constitutions of the free States, agree in this-that In a word, from the 4th of March, 1852,

eignty that acknowledges and protects it. ence to the will of the Slaveholding Oligarchy. The specific provision in the Federal Consti-And yet it vaunts its Democracy, and the party tution, in regard to persons escaping from service or labor, proceeds on precisely this prin-It lies before God and man. Slavery is a

purely local in its status, and has no claim to

recognition beyond the territory of the Sover-

lat contradiction of every principle of Democ-The laws of Pennsylvania and New York, racy, and the party that upholds it, connives at formerly allowing alayeholders to retain their or is controlled by it, has no more claim to the slaves during a limited period within their respective territories, proceeded on the same principle—and those laws were repealed, in The Administration champions at the North the full persuasion that the principle would are the Cossacks of the Slave Power, instruthen operate without limitation, so that a slave could not be held as such within them, either Already they are preparing for the campaign in transitu or as a sojourner. of 1856. They meet together in State Con-

Judge Kane, in assuming that a positive ventions, in the guise of Democrats. They statute would be necessary to destroy the status of Slavery in transitu, rejects the doctrine of "Democratic" candidates, pledge support to its local character, assumes that it is a natural condition, and that it has extra-territorial force. and their opponents, with extraordinary amia-Nay, more: in assuming that such a statute, bility, recognise their impudent pretensions, by if enacted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania conceding that they are indeed "the Democwould not be recognised as valid in a Court of the United States, he attempts to impose on State Sovereignty a limitation not imposed by hievous mockery. Once there did exist a the Federal Constitution, and inconsistent with Whig and a Democratic party, and their names the Democratic doctrine, that every State has designated pretty fairly their characters; but a right to determine its own institutions.

Observe, too, how insidiously he recogn settled, or are now overridden by another and slaves, as property, in the same sense in which nore vital one—the Question of Freedom for the horse or ox is regarded as property. He knows "no statute of Pennsylvania which af-Democratic, as party names, have now no perfects to divest the rights of property of a citizen lina." North Carolina cannot determine the eignty of Pennsylvania. Now, the Constitu ing in or passing through the territory of an-

> But, the Constitution of Pennsylvania expressly and emphatically prohibits Slavery withright then has Judge Kane, or any other Judge, to add another limitation, and say that Slavery goods, or at Bedford Springs, for the purpose in Pennsylvania, and determine the relations of persons within Pennsylvania sovereignty by North Carolina laws.

It is time to direct the attention of the Pec in fact to regard the Union as mainly intend ed to protect Slavery; and the States, from which Slavery is excluded, are petty corporaions, always subordinate to the States in which

We see not how this evil can be remedied but by making United States Judges elective by the People, and by limiting their terms of office to seven or ten years. The latter change, Life tenure of office is an anomaly in a Democracy, incompatible with its elemental idea, the have undertaken to set the example of a Demoments of injustice and oppression, by whatever Class Interest or Interests may obtain social and political nower.

We cannot close this article without calling tween the pro-slavery position of a Pennsylvania Judge, and the anti-slavery position of an Arkansas Judge, as defined in the following proud two or three centuries ago. paragraph from the Van Buren (Ark.) Intelli-

accused, in arrest of judgment, on the ground Washington, until Kansas is ready to send that slaves were not known to the United States

who has lost a negro-steal or buy Cuba, and the same case was also turned loose, a nolle rosequi being entered in his case, after the decision of the Judge had been given. This is undoubtedly law, and the Judge could not have decided otherwise; but it is a bad state of afvotion to the Union, the compromises of the fairs for those owning slaves in the Indian ountry. There is no law to prevent white men going into the Indian country taking, or, in other words, stealing, as many negroes as they may choose. The whole code of laws applicable to the Indian country needs revising. Flume House, White Mountains.

"THE FAILURE OF FREE SOCIETY."

The Richmond Enquirer has adopted this nceit of a Mr. Fitzhugh, of Virginia, and des ants on it as follows:

"We will explore the history of the English Poor Laws, and show that the millions were mancipated in order to get their labor cheap, and that they became at once "sturdy rogues, obbers, and beggars," and as such were reated by Parliament, who, for three hundred ears, made no provision for them except stripes, randing, and the gallows, and who, in the anguage of an English writer of distinction, mished them in every way except by scalping. We will further show that these Poor Laws with the creatures of his sworn enemy, the Surely there must be some remedy against so fixed and reduced their wages to a very low standard, until increase of numbers and free impetition sufficed to reduce those wages wer than even an unprincipled Parliament dared to do. And that now, by numbers and empetition, the poor of England are reduced to a condition compared with which, whipping, branding, hanging, and scalping, would be

"We will cross the channel, and exhibit the nultitudinous sans culottes, Proletariats of France, the successors of happy serfs, the 'raternity.' We will depict the Irish and Scotch famines, and France always starving! We will prove that the hundred revolutions in the last eventy years, in Western Europe, were mere servile insurrections—starving laborers making war against greedy, unfeeling, exacting capialists. We will show that the history of free society, for seventy years, has been but the horrid alternation of famine and revolution. Slavery is an exception to natural right, is "This is but part of our programme: we

ean to show up free society-to show that the little experiment made in a corner of Western Europe has signally failed. Then we will invade our North, where a similar experiment is maing, not made. We will point to a thousand remonitory symptoms of ultimate failure, and lways adduce the Abolitionists themselves as ur witnesses. In fine, we intend, from time to ime, to institute a searching comparison be tween slave society and free society, and to rove that the former is the old, almost universal normal and natural condition of civilized society. All this we can do with propriety, because the Democratic party has always been directly hostile to Abolition. But you are neutrals; you must not attack them, though they will be sure to assail you. You must sit still on your platform, and fend and ward off their lows, in the best way you can. But they will ot permit you to be neutrals long, and, sooner or later, you will kick down your platform and oin us. Do it at once!

There are several reasons why we so often

eel called on to controvert the views of the gard it among journals as altogether the highest pro-slavery authority, being the organ of on the whole, at least as well taken care of as the cettle."

an ox, and nearly as much as a noise, therefore, we may suppose the slaves would be, on the whole, at least as well taken care of as the cettle."

borer, from March to September, they the justices of Warwickshire, in 1685) fixed at the precise sum mentioned by Petty, namely, four the largest and most influential Southern State. whose politicians have controlled the Union during the greatest part of its existence. South to represent the public opinion of the Slave Oligarchy, which still looks to Virginia for gui-Southern political orthodoxy.

to the Enquirer for texts, viz: because its edinder our observation. That paper habitually derides, denounces, and repudiates every principle of liberty, for which our fathers of the Revolution shed their blood, and holds up to the contempt and abhorrence of its aristocratic pendence, which constitute the very basis of our as set forth by the Virginia organ. That paof Freedom-of Abolition-in the country, by

Such is the character of the above extract. I slaveholding States; and since the Enquirer ise of argument, we think proper to take up the auntlet at once, before the arguments are profacts in support of his assumption. Having and have anticipated his thrust.

We must premise that it is hardly fair to go to oppressed and enslaved Europe for an illusenturies, emerged from serfdom and slavery into a mere peasantry, without political privithat of an inferior caste, similar to that of our rope, the poor-the laboring classes-are subect to game laws, to tythes, to parish regula ions, which restrict locomotion, or remove from place to place in search of employment They are deprived of all political privileges. and consequently have an essential stimulant to enterprise taken from them. They cannot carry fire-arms, are regarded and treated a inferiors by the privileged classes, and in every particular but in color their condition is simi-

dition is improving from age to age, and that it is infinitely superior to that of their barba doubled, while necessaries have become chear the laborer, of which kings would have been

vidence of this improvement in the condition ject, in his History of England.

Washington-thrust your hands deep into the by the Judge, and consequently the two negroes agogues yet found it a lucrative trade, to expa. The latter, or villain in gross, was the theowe, I upon all classes. He says that the term of hu-1 hay-lofts and other out-of-the-way places, where

discussion and declamation about the condition | that time in part to that circumstance. "The of the working-man, than was published during annual wages of a bailiff were raised by statute the twenty-eight years which elapsed between from 13s. 4d., at which they were fixed fifty the Restoration and the Revolution; but it years before, to 23s. 4d.; of a master hind, would be a great error to infer from the in- carter, or chief shepherd, from 10s. to 20s. crease of complaint that there has been any in- of a common servant in husbandry, from 7s. to

very, as compared with Freedom, than to the seems to have blen from fifty to a hundred ircumstances which gave rise to it. Slaves per cent, and there is no reason to suppose as named, much less listened to, or removed. inferred from the statutes respecting apparel, nittees' examinations and reports, showing the | kind at an earlier date," &c. sad condition of the English poor; while there | The abolition of villenage and slavery, which is not a recorded sentence, in all the legislative | classes embraced in those early ages the great | documents of all the slaveholding States, which | body of the poor, of course threw upon the we can quote to show that the chains of the state the necessity of maintaining the destitute, slave are worn uneasily. The Enquirer has us aged, and infirm; and hence the poor laws shallow heart, and a narrow acquaintance with land and the Church of Rome, as well as all sadly at a disadvantage in this respect; but if are identical in origin with the abolition of the past, not to think so. the editor is proud of it, he is welcome to it. | serfdom and slavery. The reason of the coin

The Pictorial History of England, which, as cidence is too obvious to need a word of comits titlepage indicates, is a history of the peo | ment, but it may be illustrated by the state of ple as well as of the Government, gives a dif- things now existing in the South. They have ferent and more favorable view of villenage or poor laws and paupers in all the slave States; serfdom, as it existed in England and Germany, and what classes are they of? Not of the than is presented in the works of Hume, Black- slaves, becouse the State requires every slave stone, and other writers. According to the holder to take care of his slaves when they be-Pictorial History, the word villani, or villains, come helpless, from age or infirmity. Every properly signifies nothing more than the inhab- plantation is an asylum for the lame, the halt, itants of the villa, (that is, of the township,) and the blind; but these, not being public inwhether it was a village or merely a farm. The stitutions, are taken no notice of by the colword villagers would convey the nearest idea | lectors of statistics. of what was meant by villani to a modern ear. Another name for the ceorls, was bonds, or tended exclusively for the free people—for the bondsmen-that is, occupants of the soil. Boors, poor whites and free negroes; and, so far as a name by which they were also called, means our observation extends, the latter are not larthe same thing. This, therefore, was not sla- | ger participants in proportion to numbers, of very. The same work proceeds to define the | State aid, than the whites. Now, because there condition of the slaves, as follows:

"Not accounted as at all forming part of the poor whites have to be thus provided for, will people, but deprived of all rights, both political | the Enquirer contend that the white laboring and personal, and classed rather with the cattle than among human beings, were the the owes, in Latin, servi, which may be translated serfs, or slaves, in modern language." \* \* \* The Saxon theowes spoke the same language, and, according to every appearance, were, in general, of the same race with the masters."

\* \* "The number of servi reckoned up

in Doomsday Book is only between twenty and trasts the period of Charles II with that of the thirty thousand; and it may be fairly assumed present day. (He wrote in 1848-'9.) He says: that they and their families did not amount to a tenth part of the entire population. We find | carries great weight, informs us that a laborer no trace of any servile insurrection in Anglo Saxon History. The life of a theowe, indeed, was no further protected by law than that of one of the inferior animals; but he was, in gen-Richmond Enquirer. In the first place, we re- eral, worth more to his master than a cow or culation, fair agricultural wages."

This small class was the only one in Eng land whose condition was similar to that of the Virginia slaves. It seems to have been worse Carolina, by her eccentricities, has placed her- in this, that there was no protection for life self "outside of any healthy political organization," and her talented Mercury cannot claim to represent the public organization of the Slave Oli quirer holds up for the admiration of the pres- borhood of Bury St. Edmund's. The magisent age! The editor deplores the fanatical dance. The politics of Virginia are the politinence. There is no Whig, no Democratic, party. There are but two parties—the Party of Freedom, which finds its representatives in the laws of that State," &c. Deriving his der the laws of the State," &c. Deriving his against the might and majesty of her leading journal, which is the organ of the White men of England against the might and majesty of her leading journal, which is the organ of the White men of England against the might and majesty of her leading journal, which is the organ of the White men of England against the might and majesty of her leading journal, which is the organ of the White men of England against the might and majesty of her leading journal, which is the organ of the White men of England against the might and majesty of her leading journal, which is the organ of the White men of England against the might and majesty of her leading journal, which is the organ of the White men of England against the might and majesty of her leading journal, which is the organ of the White men of England against the might and majesty of her leading journal, which is the organ of the White men of England against the might and majesty of her leading journal, which is the organ of the White men of England against the might and majesty of her leading journal, which is the organ of the White men of England against the might and majesty of her leading journal, which is the organ of the White men of England against the might and majesty of her leading journal, which is the organ of the White men of England against the might and majesty of the State, which is the organ of the White men of England against the might and majesty of the State, which is the organ of the State, which is the org ia to this condition, but its arguments inevita-

> the contrary. times better than slavery-far better than the

perous counties, the weekly wages of husband ying on the villain: he was bound to pay certain dues and to render certain services to his lord, which there is no reason to suppose were bligations? The soil was, in truth, as much duce of the Indian looms. An English me chanic, he said, instead of slaving like a native and dues were the property of his lord. The poet declares, is what the weaver would have the land) get rid of his villain, than the villain could get rid of his master. There can be no ter of Greenwich Hospital,) it appears that i loubt that even those of this class of persons nselves better of, with all the services they had to render, than if they had been with

tration of the effects of free society, since there | slavery; and if its abolition should be found to of them, the masses have, within three or four an argument for Slavery. But we will show

In the days of villenage, the people were subject to lawless and irregular exactions, and the nobility, just as the slaves and free negroes to the inmates of a work-house, was then seldom inflicted with impunity upon the peasantry of Europe, except in Russia, where serfdom pre-the laborer would have had to pay higher in vails. In corroboration of this view, our ausalt, coals, candles, soap, shoes, stockings, an

"Glanville, indeed, informs us, that whatever noney or goods a villain possessed, were considered by the law to belong to his lord, and therefore he could not emancipate himself, or purchase his freedom with his own money lar to that of the free colored people in the but all that can be meant by this is, that the lord had perhaps the legal right, if he chose, of taking from his villain whatever property

into freemen during the thirteenth and four- strable that the paupers of the present day re- It looks as if the editor were jesting—as if he

People's treasury, and enrich every claimant were turned loose. Another negro indicted in tiate on the distress of the laborer. History was or slave, liable to be maimed or murdered, at man life has been lengthened over the whole the vigilance of the police is unable to reac kingdom, by the improvements in the science | them; and they afford striking examples o too much occupied with courts and camps, to the caprice of his irresponsible lord. of medicine, and the improved attention which | "pursuing knowledge under difficulties." spare a line for the hut of the peasant or for Our historian says that villenage ceased bethe garret of the mechanic. The press now of fore the beginning of the fifteenth century, and is now given to sanitary regulations. "The We might speak in similar terms of the ad ten sends forth in a day a greater quantity of attributes the remarkable rise in wages about

> 15s." \* \* \* "In the case of laborers in This remark is still more applicable to Sla- husbandry, the advance between 1388 and 1444 to be provided for, will be read with delight by bidden to assemble for religious worship, ex are not allowed to complain or to petition. that it was not as great in the case of laborers tional debts and taxes, the physical condition be the case in most of the slave States, and we Their grievances and wrongs may cry to Heaven of other descriptions," &c. \* \* \* "The of the English people would not be behind that believe it is in Virginia—if we are mistaken for vengeance and for redress—to that tribu- improvement that continued to take place in of the United States. It may be hoped that, we shall be pleased to be corrected by the En nal where the Higher Law is the standard; the condition of the working classes to the end after two or three more generations, the rising quirer. But as to the privilege of reading the but in earthly courts they must not be so much of the present period, (1399 to 1485,) may be civilization of the age will put an end to wars, Scriptures, that is certainly denied to colored and that the consequent enhancement of wealth | persons, free and slave. Hence it is that the Enquirer may quote whole | which were passed in the reign of Edward IV, | will enable European States to cancel their na- | Now, what nation in Europe imposes su quartos of evidence from Parliamentary Com- as compared with the enactments of the same | tional debts, dispense with their cumbrous ar- | penalties upon the acquisition of knowledge, or

> > The public poor-houses of the South are in

argument, in its application to England.

hillings a week, without food. From Septem-

ber to March, the wages were to be only three shillings a week." \* \* \* "According to him, (Richard Dunning,) the wages of the

trates of Suffolk met there in the spring of 1682, to fix a rate of wages, and resolved, tha

which would even now be considered as almost a famine price." \* \* \* "The pay of a pri-

vate foot soldier, in 1685, was only four shillings

obtaining many thousands of English recruits at very short notice." \* \* "On the

whole, therefore, it seems reasonable to con-

clude, that in the reign of Charles II the ordi

nary wages of the peasant did not exceed four

kingdom five shillings, six shillings, and, during

he summer months, even seven shillings, were

nan earns only seven shillings a week

The average is very much higher: and in pros

"In the year 1680, a member of the House

of Commons remarked that the high wages paid this country made it impossible for our tex-

tures to maintain a competition with the pro-

We will make them work hard for sixpence a da

hough a shilling they deserve, if they had their just pay.

\* \* "From this valuable record, (Regis

mason from half a crown to five and three

sence, those of the carpenter from half a crown

o five and fivepence, those of the plumber

han half of what they now are; and there were

few articles, important to the working man, of

lreds of thousands of families who scarcely

ecording to him, ate animal food twice a week,

hillings. Bread, therefore, such as is now give

nost, not oftener than once a week."

knew the taste of it." \* \* \* "King, in

his natural and political conclusions, roughl

"It seems clear, therefore, that the wa

een shillings.

f justice were done:

n winter, and seven in summer."

#### THE NATIONAL ERA.

season and London in the cholera."

worthy gentlemen whose authority the Enqui-

"It would be unjust to withhold from the

he merited compliments paid them: "Professor Stuart, Professor Lord of Dartmouth, and the Rev. Nehemiah Adams of Boson, have stepped forth as champions of the Bi le and the South. The infidel clamor of the bolitionists will soon open the eyes and arouse the energies of many such soldiers of the faith. The cause of the South, they begin to find, is dentified, in history and in fact, with the cause We presume, of course, the editors of the

Era are the enemies of law, morality, and religion—of property, of marriage, and of all things held venerable or respectable by the world at are no slaves in poor-houses, and because the arge. They would otherwise be more psuedo Abolitionists. They attack Professor Stuart, Professor Lord, and Mr. Adams, because they class of the South would be better off in slaare honest, religious, learned, dovoted men, very? If not, the editor should abandon the sans peur and sans reproche," who dare to defend Slavery at the North, at the imminen But we proceed to introduce Mr. Macaulay peril of their lives and fortunes, for mere con as a witness of the gradual improvement of science and religion's sake. Now, we want no such defenders. They would palliate and ex- to his human cattle is as short-sighted as he is the condition of the laboring classes. He concuse Slavery. We believe Slavery to be moraltrasts the period of Charles II with that of the ly, religiously, politically, and economically, right. But we believe Stuart, and Lord, and "Sir William Petty, whose mere assertion Adams, to be Christians, and gentlemen, and patriots. Doos the Era deny it? Nay, more: cruel whippings for the slightest offences, or was by no means in the lowest state, who re Does the Era deny that the negroes of Virceived for a day's work fourpence, with food, or ginia are better fed, housed, and clothed, eightpence, without food. Four shillings a week, therefore, were, according to Petty's calfreer from crime, and better off as to moral, reigious, and intellectual culture, than any laborng class now is, or ever was, in Europe or

with the remark that its point was intended for | ments." the reverned apologists of Slavery, the assailants of the Higher Law, and not for their South- nances (Senate Doc., vol. 2, 1845-'6) furnishe ern eulogist, whose praise in that connection is some reliable and tangible information on thi ern organs of public opinion would see the fol- ers, planters, and manufacturers. Question 6 ly of attempting to keep in countenance the is as follows: the dogma which was assailed by Professo Stuart, at the instance, we believe, of Mr. Web-

of Bengal for a piece of copper, exacted a shilling a day." \* \* \* "A shilling a day, the although we have no reason to doubt its genuine-Enquirer to it, in order that the matter may be explained satisfactorily. It is as follows:

"All Christian churches and individuals," says Mr. Hunter, at Petersburgh, "believe that the allegiance which they owe to God is high r than any obligations to man; and that in a onflict between human and Divine laws, you must serve God rather than man.'

ges of labor, in money, were in 1685 not more that age than at present. Meat was also cheap- but if it is a grand and glorious truth, then the estimated the common people of England at 880,000 families. Of these families, 440,000, point cannot be doubted since we get it from "In the cost of wheat there has been very little | had not a word to say against its genuineness. change. The average price of the quarter du- What, then, says the Enquirer, as to the justlay down the true doctrine of individual and seen, even on the trenchers of a yeoman or a Christian duty? Will the Enquirer answer? nop-keeper. The great majority of the nation We have no hesitation in answering the concluding interrogatory of the Enquirer. We

are better fed, housed, and clothed, freer from 1685 than his posterity pay in 1848, were sugar enerally all articles of clothing, and all articles and intellectual culture, than any laboring of bedding. It may be added, that the old class now is, or ever was, in Europe or Asia." coats and blankets would have been not only So far from it, we believe that they are worse more costly, but less serviceable than the modoff than any laboring population in Europe The number who now receive parish aid du. not excepting the serfs of semi-barbarous Rus ring a year is from a tenth to a thirteenth of sia. That it is easy to assert anything, howthe entire population. In the reign of Charles | ever false, absurd, or impossible, is shown b irony, at the expense of the "peculiar institution" and its greatest safeguard, ignorance. been fruitful of new social evils. The truth is, it by the chivalrous Governor, with the approbation of the chivalrous people of the Old Do-He shows the immense benefits which science a thousand in Virginia is able to read or write,

difference in salubrity between the London of vantages enjoyed by the slaves and free people the nineteenth century and the London of the of color for religious instruction. Religion seventeenth century is very far greater than withheld from the slaves in nearly all the slave the difference between London in an ordinary States, except on such terms as are though compatible with the police regulations. The Facts like these, going to show the improving are forbidden to read the Bible or other good condition of mankind, with the progress of the books, and they are forbidden to preach the arts, in spite of the vast increase in the number | Gospel, on pain of whipping. They are for every humane person. But for the expense of cept in the presence of white people, and their modern wars, which have entailed heavy na- minister must be a white man. This we know to

nies and navies-which are but the relics of throws such obstacles in the way of religiou barbarism-and bestow a tithe of the money instruction? Where else but in the South which is now wasted on them in the education literature withheld from a whole class-fi of the people. We believe that a better day is the laboring class—and where else is the price dawning on the nations. It would argue a ly office withheld from it? The Church of Eng G. the Sectaries, furnish scores of illustrious ex risen from the lowest ranks in society to the We find in the National Era, an Abolition highest positions in the church. Popes, Bish paper printed in Washington, the following at- ops, and the founders of sects, have, as often as mpt at irony and sarcasm, at the expense of otherwise, risensfrom the condition of mechan the Enquirer, from which it quotes, and of the ics, common laborers, peasants, and even from the dregs of society.

In like manner, some of the brightest name centlemen whose names are mentioned below, which figure in European civil history, in liter ature, in science, in the civil, military, and naval service, owe their origin to the humbles classes of society. The peerless Shakspeare was a wool-comber, and the inimitable Burns was a Scotch peasant.

The South being a new and sparsely peo pled region, it of course, with ordinary indus try, abounds with the necessaries of life; and we are not disposed to deny that the physics wants of the slaves may not be as well or ever better supplied than those of the laboring pop ulation in the crowded and misgoverned and over-taxed monarchies of Europe. Admitting the

fact, therefore, is it a circumstance to boast of? Could it be otherwise without gross and wanton The necessaries of life in this country cos but little, and the slaveholder who denies then despicably mean and cruel; yet there are thou sands and tens of thousands such, just as there for no offences, merely from the impulse o unbridled passion. But even those who com ply with the law in furnishing a sufficient sup ply of coarse food and clothing, return to the

aborer less than one fifth of his earnings, as We let the irony pass for what it is worth, we shall proceed to prove from "the door Mr. Secretary Walker's Report on the F

P. W. Fraser, of South Carolina, answered "The annual average in come per hand or labo er, deducting all expenses, can be easily estimated to be governed; and I consider full-task hands must have brought annually, during those year sixty dollars per head, and the furnishing

many other circumstances. Appalachicola, Fla.—Robert Myers, Unite

States Marshal, says: leducting expenses, and making no allowar 1842, was about \$165; and from 1842 to 184 it was about \$30.

P. A. Rost, Louisiana, owns a sugar and cotton plantation, and compares their respec

been \$175, and must have been the same in th ten previous years. On the cotton plantati since 1842 the worm and overflows have cause in two years the loss of a whole crop; counti those two years for one, the average would \$145 per hand; and if the crop now on har were included in the estimate, the

annual necessary expenses pertaining to a plantation, whereon is produced, one year with an other, one hundred hogsheads of sugar.

Household and family expenses Overseer's salary -Food and clothiny for 15 working hands, Food and clothing for 15 old negroes and children, at \$15 12 per cent. on capital invested (which is about \$40,000) to keep it in repair

per pound (net proceeds) - 25 hogsheads sugar at 3 cents per pound (net proceeds) - 25 hogsheads sugar at 2 cents per pound (net proceeds) - 4,000 gallons of molasses at 10

New Orleans:

a gang of one hundred slaves, and produ per annum four to five hundred housheads Doctor, \$3 per slave, of all ages Yearly repairs to engine, copper work, resetting of sugar kettles, &c., at

shoes, caps, hats, and 100 blankets, at least \$15 per slave at least

Hoops - Clothing, two full suits per annu-

and the progress of knowledge have conferred those faculties must be exercised by stealth, in Mules or horses, and cattle to replace,

lord. "The villain," says the historian, "have carried to a greater excess in the time of not aware that to teach a slave to read in Viring thus acquired the free disposal of his per- | Charles II than at the present day, or even be- | ginia is a crime, punishable with fine and imof the laboring classes, than by quoting Macau-" Slave Case .- During the session of the son and property, would be a villain no longer fore the late reforms in that particular, He prisonment—and who does not recollect that lav's philosophical introduction to the same sub United States District Court for the western A correspondent of the Bowling Green (Ky.) | tionalize Slavery-plant it everywhere under district of Arkansas, which closed its session at the national flag-let loose your slave hands this place on Saturday, it was decided, by his "Nothing," says he, "has as yet been said or but a tenant in villenage." His condition is of the past, the more reason shall we find to ment for teaching slaves to read, and that she property. The case in point was briefly this

"While the villain regardant was thus rising formation. In those times, philanthropists did gross was also undergoing a corresponding We find the foregoing in the American Or- Atchison and Stringfellow as its Senators to laws as property, which motion was sustained not yet regard it as a sacred duty, nor had dem- transformation, and becoming a free laborer."

the latter might have acquired." &c But the villains generally were transformed | which Davenant concurs.

that the evils are, with scarcely an exception That which is new is the intelligence which discerns and the humanity which reme-

MARKETS.

Implements of husbandry, iron, nails, lime, &c., at least \$1,000 Factor's commission, 21 per cent -

"Corn, 4,000 barrels per annum, here supposed to be produced on the estate, although it of the slave party of Lincoln, deprived by force s known that for the last three years large quantities have been bought by the planters."

the one above. It is therefore clear, from unquestionable Southern testimony, that the slaves potism over us, as effectual as if the Czar had of the South, while earning from one to six rule over us! Did we take the law into our our hundred dollars per annum, receive in return own hands, and go and assassinate Messrs. most sensible blows upon Ru for their labors at most only thirty dollars! Montgomery & Co.? No! but, in great for do them no essential injury. for their labors at most only thirty dollars! The South Carolina estimate, of fifteen dollars, we are willing to concede, may refer to clothing only; and that the food may, as in Louisi-

We regret that we have no certain data to govern us in estimating the remuneration which a slave receives in Virginia; but it is certain that both provisions and clothing are cheaper in that State than in South Carolina or Louisiana, and in all the slave States the law only exacts of the master the supply of necessaries to his slaves. Besides, our questioner, the Enquirer, is the champion of universal Slavery, "as it is," and he will therefore not refuse to stand by the institution in South Carolina and Louisiana.

We give the Enquirer our authority, and we challenge investigation. Will the editor have the candor and fairness to lay the facts before his readers? Nous verrons!

#### INDIANA POLITICS.

The Old Line Democracy or Locofocos of Indiana appear to be in a desperate strait. At a recent meeting or convention at Crawfords ville, they adopted the following ridiculous resolve, in which they attempt to throw the blame of the Missouri foray into Kansas upon the Know Nothings:

"Resolved, That holding no sympethy with the institution of Slavery, and opposed to its extension, we fully endorse the Kansas-Nebraska bill as a measure of popular sovereignty, bu utterly repudiate and denounce the lawless out rage committed upon the rights of the citizen of Kansas, at their late Territorial election through the agency of the Know Nothing lodge

A cause must be growing hopeless, when it advocates resort to such silly falsehoods to support it. Everybody knows that Atchison and Stringfellow, the leaders of the Missouri ruffians, are fast friends of the Administration and that Governor Reeder has been removed to gratify them and the Southern Democracy.

The Republicans held a meeting at the same place on the following Saturday, (the 28th ult., at which strong resolutions in favor of Freedom and Temperance were adopted. The Native American element was softened down to the following:

"Resolved, That we demand, and will insist upon, the amendment of the Constitution of the State of Indiana, in order that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed only by native-born citi zens, and those who are made citizens by vitue and operation of the Constitution and laws of the United States. "Resolved, That, as a political party, we

pledge the equal protection of our laws to all persons, in the enjoyment of their civil and religious rights, whether such persons be of native or foreign birth."

## FREE SPEECH IN KENTUCKY.

The following is the highly interesting co respondence to which we referred last week In view of the triumphant vindication of the freedom of speech which followed, it may be by all the power God and nature has put into enabled to direct against the assailing columns. SHALL LIBERTY OR DESPERATION TRIUMPH Mt. Vernon, Ky., July 12, 1855.

Sin: We address you, not in anger, but from a deep conviction that our rights, politically, morally, and socially, are endangered. We are free to say that your conduct, when in ou town, in times past, has been that of a courte ous gentleman, and won our respect, however much we differed with you in regard to Slave ry; but we regret to inform you that we hav formation, not to be doubted or misunderstood of a speech recently made by you in this county, at Brush Creek Meeting House, and on the next day at Scaffold Cane Meeting House, that has produced serious alarm among the peopl of the country—so much so, that a sense of common danger called together a large assembl at the court-house on yesterday, to consult ho to protect themselves, their families and prop erty, from the alarming doctrines of the speech particularly at Brush Creek. The most important positions taken by you had been, as the meeting were assured, carefully written out by W. H. Kirtley, and substantiated by others of our highly respectable citizens who were present, and read to the meeting, which you may see in the public press. It produced a deep sensation, and was regarded by all as revolutionary—an invocation to assail by force, by the free States, the institution of Slavery in the South, and a call upon the slaves to insurrection to obtain their freedom.

While we know it is our duty to treat the slave well, to do all we can to ameliorate his condition, we cannot, in justice to ourselve the protection we owe our families, and the stability of the Government, suffer such doctrine slaves, without giving our most unqual fied dissent. Slavery is amongst us-it has peen entailed upon us-it is part and parcel of the Government our safety requires we should keep them as they are, until, by the aid of Prov nce and the wisdom of man, they can be removed beyond our limits-to Africa, if practicable. Entertaining these views, we were appointed a committee, and instructed to transmi you the enclosed resolutions. Be assured the contain the deliberate opinion and fixed pur-pose of the meeting, and, we believe, a large majority of the people of the county. They will peril their lives in defence of the freedom ech and the press, but they will not, at a hazards, permit men, under the mantle of free dom of speech, to scatter amongst them fire brands and death. Very respectfully,

John Adams, Sr. M. J. MILLER. J. Joplin. R. G. Williams. Col. C. M. Clay.

At a meeting of the citizens of Rockcastle Resolved, That Dr. Joplin, R. G. William Jno. Adams, and M. J. Miller, be appointed a committee to inform Mr. C. M. Clay, John G. Fee, and all other Abolition speakers and preachers, that they must desist from speaking or preaching in the county of Rockcastle, unde the penalty of being dealt with as justice and

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KY.,

July 16, 1855. GENTLEMEN: I received your letter of the 12th inst., with the enclosed resolution of the Mt Vernon meeting. Allow me in turn to recipro cate the sentiments of personal consideration which you have done me the honor to express for I trust an honest difference of political opinion will never cause one republican to reser n the person of another the same right which he claims for himself. I admire the frankness of your letter, and shall answer it in a similar spirit. You misconceive our whole purposes and policy. It would have been more just to have given me a hearing, before condemnin me. But since that is impossible now, the only ion of me mainly upon the testimony of W. H. Kirtley. Mr. Kirtley is said to be an honest man, but you know him better than I. I, however, know him to be a man of violent personal be an unsafe witness, where great interests are

Cane are alleged against me as "revolutiona | pity you!" ry-an invocation to assail by force, by the free

Fee, a native Kentuckian and an American citizen, though guarantied in the full freedom 500 of religious opinion and the untrammelled utterance of the same, by the State and National Constitutions, and by the law of nature,

\$7,560 total Constitutions, and by the law of nature, known that for the last three years large uantities have been bought by the planters."

This estimate corresponds substantially with the grand jury, upon the ground of "fear of excitement." Here was an established desarance, we suffered unrevenged the wrongs of the past, and we determined in the future to

rely upon our constitutional right of selfdefence-"the great first law of nature." platform of our action was laid down fully in the Jessamine resolutions, published in the the aristocratic cliques, as to leave that Govern-"Observer and Reporter," and "Kentucky Siatesman," the organs of the Whig and Democratic parties of the State. These resolutions, against which no press in the Commonwealth so published, that the responsibility of possible the public opinion relative to this question; civil war and bloodshed should not rest upon and his sarcastic expression, that France and us and ours in the disturbed future. Those resolutions were read at the meetings at Scaffold Cane and Brush Creek, as the unquestionable mony of W. H. Kirtley nor all the slaveholders of Rockcastle can change the letter or the spirit! In those speeches I proposed to arouse ment of this vital question of Slavery, not by the "Holy Alliance;" but such an attempt

the cartridge-box, but by the ballot-box. No, gentlemen, it is not we, but your caste, who, standing above us, have "muddied the to drink. Your cry of "wolf" will have little and Hohenzollern, of restoring Poland, and of credit with the world against me, who have for rendering Italy, and perhaps Hungary too, so many years of unequal warfare, with all my | free. power of pen and speech, pleaded for peace, for the Constitution, and for the laws. It was Polish refugees have, during the present war, to win over these outlaws to the side of constitutional action, that I presented the outlines of the argument, as stated by W. H. Kirtley, iles done, who, not satisfied with using certain That, after all, the triumph of the slave party tionary" measures. That there were only ward England and France, have also entered in the State, against 3,500,000 slaves, and Governments, in order to awaken strong oppo-

23,000,000 of whites and freemen, North and sition against them within their own resp and act up to the deep wisdom of my argument. my hands of all the responsibility, now and hereafter, forever! Now, all this was said to reemen, not to slaves; there was not a single black or slave at those two meetings. How, then, could my speeches be insurrectionary? To construe such language, under such circumstances, into an offence, as "in the midst and earing of slaves," is to construe liberty out of and at all times, and to the more the better. Gentlemen, whilst I deny your right to becally, for your satisfaction and restored equaimity of mind, what we only meditate.

1st. The legal and constitutional abolition of lavery.

2d. Acknowledging the great republican 2d. Acknowledging the great republicant idea, that the will of the legal majority should be our rule of action, we will submit forever to the constitutional action and domination of the the constitutional action and domination of the which the Russians had dug the night before the former and the immense nummeans, they must submit to us.

For the man who submits to servitude to-day, will assist in enslaving you to morrow. Still further, allow me to say, we have nothing to do with your of the English, been enabled to direct from the slaves personally; it is neither our right nor our avow that neither the whites nor the blacks are to be benefited by forcible emancipation. Treat us as equals, and we are your friends; against in their impetuosity, and are consequently more illegal action, at home and from abroad, your and action is the great source of disturbance. among blacks and whites. Let us all stand by the law, as the only ark of safety. The lynch. of the American journals towards Russia, and ers of Missouri put down the Republicans today, and threaten the destruction of the Whigs | France and England, and of public opinion in and Bentonites to-morrow! The cause for Europe, have of late provoked many vehement which we contend is not ours-it is yours- articles, in several Liberal papers in Germany every man's. We invite slaveholders and non-slaveholders, Whigs and Democrats, Know the conduct of the American press. Hence

ortress—free speech ! With regard to the resolutions, we are not sure that we rightly understand them. If you a great deal of Europe much bitterness of feelpropose a legal remedy for a violation of law, and to prove our words or actions insurrectionary and criminal, we will submit to the laws of the land, and trust securely in the justice of to become hostile to genuine freedom. our country, the purity of our purposes, and the patriotism of our acts. But if you threaten vio. quite rejoiced in being able to give detailed lence, then, as men who are free, and your accounts of the proceedings of the Know Nothequals in spirit, we will defend ourselves and ings, in order to deter the Germans from emiour whole liberties, or die. The Rev. John G. grating to the United States; and even the Fee and I will address the people of Rockas. Koelnische Zeitung, and many other liberal Fee and I will address the people of Rockcastle, at Scaffold Cane, on Saturday next. We invite you to share with us in the freedom of contained articles which cannot fail from have opinion and of speech; and may God defend the | ing the effect of diminishing the emigration.

right. I ask that you will lay this letter before your meeting, as before assembled, and that you will have the magnanimity to do me the ustice, whatever it be, which I deserve. I am, with sentiments of consideration, your obedient servant, C. M. CLAY.

Messrs. J. Adams, &c., Esq., Com., &c., Mt. Vernon, Ky. We have received an interesting letter from the Rev. J. G. Fee, of Kentucky, relative to

tion in New York, known as the Softs, show a desire to coalesce with the Hards, at the approaching elections, and to effect this result. proaching elections; and, to effect this result, the Albany Junta have issued a call for a State the Albany Junta have issued a call for a State and just claims, as to unite with a party that Convention at Syracuse, on the 29th inst., to be has declared them unworthy of holding any composed of a double set of delegates from each | public office. district or county. It is hoped that the Hards will avail themselves of the opportunity to return to the fold, and that a re-fusion will be formed. The Herald, which divides its sympathies between the Hards and the Know Nothings, is opposed to the fusion. It is of little consequence what is done in the premises, since nothing which they can do will prevent a fu-sion of a large majority of the people of New glorious political faith advocated by the immor-York, for the purpose of securing Freedom in | tal architects of the great Republic. the Territories. The Union-savers of all shades have had their day, and their quarrels over the spoils they have won, or their bargains for the most eminent men among the Liberal party, in attainment of future spoils, are equally incon-

GOVERNOR REEDER .- The Washington Union of Sunday morning contains the correspondment of the Interior, which led to the removal thing left is to reconsider your action, and do of that gentleman. We have no room this me late justice. You base your change of week for a synopsis. The Union, which is edited by Governor Reeder's particular friend, J. W. Forney, has not a word of comment on the merits of the affair, but confines itself to ing. Partial successes before Sebastopol have prejudices. His attack upon me formerly in a simple statement. That is an ungracious however, revived the drooping spirits of the the Richmond Messenger, and his late letter to task for an organ grinder, to be called on to army, although the small reported losses of the the same press, show him, to impartial men, to adjust the rope around the neck of an old friend, while the poor privilege is denied of portance.

sequential—they reckon without their host. G.

States, the institution of Slavery in the South—
and a call upon the slaves to insurrection to obtain their freedom." Now, I say it not in

## Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, July, 1855.

Though the Western Powers have failed in obtaining the active co-operation of Austria in their struggle against Russia, there can nevertheless scarcely be any doubt but they will ul- the Russians threw themselves upon our trench- 434,000 American. timately succeed in obtaining a signal triumph es, with their usual shouting, but after each over their formidable enemy. They have the great advantage of being able to inflict the leaving behind them many of their slain." most sensible blows upon Russia, while she can

The vacillating conduct of the Austrian Cabinet has awakened so much contempt among the liberal portion of the German people, and throughout all Europe, except among some of England are expecting to see Austria redeem her promises, must necessarily be keenly felt basis of our whole action; and neither the testi- by the Austrian statesmen, while increasing the general odium against them.

It is rumored, and not without good reason. that there are negotiations going on between and to involve a peaceable settle- Russia, Prussia, and Austria, for the revival of would, under the present circumstances, afford the Western Powers the most favorable opporstream," and sent the bitter waters down to us tunity of overthrowing the House of Hapsburg

I cannot here forbear to observe that the journals, especially in the United States, for was not so certain in their resort to "revolu- the means of exciting prejudices and hatred to-347,000 slaveholders in the Union, and 38,000 | into conspiracies against the English and French South. That there was no instance in history | ive countries, and of depriving them of the of civil war in slave States, where the slaves sympathy of the European people generally. did not come into action. That the Free Soil This blamable conduct, on the part of a great Abolition" or Republican party were in the portion of the Hungarian and Italian refugees ascendant in the North, and that a war begun here might involve all the forces of the nation. from their undying and just hatred against This is the substance of what I said. Is it treacherous and cruel Austria. But this plea true? If you are wise, you will see, and feel, | cannot be accepted as full excuse for their en deavoring to injure the French and English No friend to the safety of life, liberty, and property, will recklessly and criminally precipitate all these necessary forces into action! I wash which certainly cannot be blamed for having to be expected that they would meet with from the side of Austria and Prussia, on the aid of which Russia seems to have counted in the case of an alliance between England and France against herself-an event which, however, the late Czar, at the outset of the war with

Turkey, deemed very improbable.

The unsuccessful attempt against the Malathe State of Kentucky. No; men do not plot treason in open day, and proclaim it from the stump. What I said there, I will say again, June, has not in the least diminished the opinion generally entertained of the great superi-ority of the French and English troops over come my censors, yet, in consequence of the the Russian soldiers, in warlike qualities. Still friendly tone of your letter, I will state categoritic cannot be denied that the garrison of Sebas-

mirable patience and courage. An impartial eye-witness, and a man of great military experience, writes, from the allied in front of the former, and the immense num-3d. Illegal and despotic power we will resist ber of heavy guns which the Russians were blest instincts, are we right? Would not I before the assault took place; but adds, that orfeit your confidence and respect, if with perhaps the French would have nevertheless succeeded in maintaining possession of the Malakoff tower, into which they really pene-

Redan a most murderous fire on the French.

adapted for resistance than attack. defenders. Your own unwise and despotic talk is nothing new, being the acknowledged characteristics of these two heroic nations. The great partiality evinced by the majority

Nothings and Sag Nichts, Republican and and still more on account of the arrogant and Tory, to enter in with us into this impregnable unjust limitations which the Know Nothings

> The Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung seems German and Scandinavian papers, have lately New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore which have in great part to thank the European emigrants for their present greatness, night soon have cause to regret the folly and wickedness of the Know Nothings; and land, within no very distant day, may, in the West-ern States, be had for nothing, should the principles of the Know Nothings be adopted by

But the division which has taken place among this dangerous party will, very likely, this discussion, which is unavoidably postponed. have the effect of rendering it powerless for NEW YORK .- The friends of the Administra- be careful not to enter into any union, even with ens can never so much forget their own dignity

> Equality of rights is the fundamental princi ple of Democracy; and as soon as it is not the foundation of the creed of a political party, that party has no farther claim to the name of

> The "Know Nothings," by wishing to exclude Catholics and foreign-born citizens from hold ing offices, are attempting the introduction of religious and civil oppression in the United

> The noble course pursued by the National Era has not been unobserved in Europe, and I can assure you that I have heard many of the several European countries, express their sin cere joy at finding that there exists at the city of Washington so able an advocate of genuine Democratic principles.

## ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Asia arrived at Boston on the 2d inst. The Washington arrived at New York on the same day, but her news was anticipated by the

The War.-The general prospects of the war at home and abroad, were not very encourag Allies show that the successes were not of im

as a thisate witness, whose grant of the french stake.

My speeches at Brush Creek and Scaffold dropping a generous tear, or even to say "God the repulse of the 18th of June, was regaining confidence, and from the strength of the French confidence, and from the strength of the Mele Pelissier, whose character suffered much after yorks now close advanced towards the Mala terms of insult, but simple fact, these allega-tions in their whole extent are untrue. What the perilous sport of jumping from log to log placed a garland of immortelles on the coffin, are the circumstances? The Rev. Inc. 6 on a reft

The following are the latest dispatches. and 2,800 for export. Friday's business was Under date of July 16, 11 P. M., Gen. Pelissier 7,000 bales, closing quietly and steadily. The

"The enemy, who had for some days endeavored in vain to stop our left approaches in front of the Malakoff Tower, attempted last night to drive us back, but they were repulsed by the first division of the second corps. Three times stock on hand was 629,000 bales, including attempt they were compelled to retreat by the Brown, Shipley, & Co., report wheat and flour steady fire and calm attitude of our soldiers,

July 18, he telegraphs: "A sortie made on the left attack was repulsed with only three casualties on the British side."

The Paris Partrie of July 19 says: "According to the news received this morning, the Russians attempted another sortie last night, about ten o'clock, against the batteries of Careening Bay, and were vigorously repulsed. Letters address to the French Legislature, on the 2d | say that the Russian ships begin to suffer from instant, did not fail from taking advantage of the French mortar battery on the side of Quarantine Bay, and deserters say that the rations of the shipping are reduced one-half.

The French have cleared Kamiesch of all sus-

> The British General Eyre has had a leg amoutated. General Sir John Cambell died within Sebastopol, and, under a flag of truce, his sword

cious persons, and have established a munici-

The Army in the Field.—The Sardinian and Turkish forces have again withdrawn from the valley of Baidar to Balaklava. This may indicate either another modification in the plan of campaign, or that field operations against the Russians have been abandoned. The report is confirmed that the Russians have received reinpreements. Gortschakoff has written to St

Petersburgh, acknowledging their arrival. The Black Sea.—Another sea expedition is fitting out, but the destination is unknown. It s supposed to be either against Odessa, or to elieve the Turks, hard pressed in Anatolia; and erhaps it may be for operations on the Dan-Four thousand Turks are in the Dobrutcha, where reinforcements of French and Eng-

ish are expected.

Asia.—Reliable accounts to June 23 state that the Russian army, under Gen. Muravieff had invested Kars, while a small corps d'armé had advanced upon Kutai, and was pressing the Turkish garrison of Batoum. The Russians number 30,000, and the Turks 15,000, unde Vasseff Pasha and Gen. Williams. The Russians are bringing siege guns from Gumri, and the situation of the Turks is critical, unless they ender Kars a second Silistria. The Russians hold the roads to Erzeroum.

The Principalities .- The Austrian troops in the Principalities are being proportionably reduced, and the men conveyed home to Hungary, some to Vienna. The Baltic .- Nine British ships were recon

oitring approaches to Abo. The Russian official journal of Helsingfors complains that, on July 3, six English boats came into the small harbor of Kauma, district of Abo, under the false pretext of a flag of truce, and plundered the shipping, until fired on by a detachment of chasseurs.

No intelligence concerning the movements of

the main body of the Allied forces had been re-Germanic Relations .- The London Morning

Chronicle publishes the text of an Austrian cir cular, dated June 28, to the Germanic Diet. The ducument speaks strongly for peace, and also says that Austria will continue to hold the topol has made itself well deserving of the Principalities till peace be restored. Austria gratitude of its country, and behaved with ad- further asks the Germanic Confederation to maintain its present attitude. A telegraphic lispatch says the Diet has replied that presen circumstances do not call for fresh measures and the Diet does not contemplate extending its obligations or engagements.

It is stated, in Vienna, that a better undertanding now exists between the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets, and that their action in the Federal Diet will be identical. There is also a rumor—scarcely creditable, however—that the He blames General Pelissier for not having, on Allies propose that the Crimea be given to Turdy to Sardinia. ontingent advantages.

Great Britain.-Mr. Roebuck's motion for a vote of censure on the Government, after being debated at great length, was thrown out in the House of Commons by a majority of 107; the numbers being—for the motion 182, against it 289. The debate occupied twenty-six columns of the London Times. The Palmerston Minis-The same writer, while highly eulogizing the English soldiers for their calm courage, adds. try has thus a new lease of life.

It is stated that Sir William Molesworth will succeed Lord John Russell as Colonial Secreta- turned to Troy, and lived with another man, ry, and that Sir Benjamin Hall will be Comaissioner of Works, without a Cabinet seat, and Sir John Shelley President of the Board o

Parliamentary business, other than the above, has been unimportant. A committee has been investigating into the police outrages in the recent Hyde Park dem-

Anthony Gibbe & Sons, of London, are appinted financial agents of Peru. Dr. Arnoud, Napoleon's St. Helena doctor,

France.-The Moniteur contains a decree modifying the import duties on several articles. Fête Napoleon on the 18th of August is to be distributed to the widows and orphans of the war. Five hundred Russians, now, at Toulon, are to be exchanged at Odessa for French pris-Spain .- Don Escalante is appointed Minis-

ter to Washington, in room of M. Cueto.

A telegraphic message from Madrid says the rupture with Rome is complete, the Roman Charge having demanded his passport on the 16th, on account of the passage of the Church

Property bill.

The Black Warrior dispute with the United States is definitely settled, by the indemnity of

The French mail had been again stopped by the insurgents, near Burgos. Ten Carlists were shot on the 10th, at Gironne. Some skirmishes occurred at Burgos, in which the loss on either side was trifling. Among the killed owever, was General Arnaos, brother-in-law o Caberas. Barcelona had become quiet once more. The treaty with the Dominican Republic is authorized by the Cortes.

Italy.-France, England, and Sardinia, are said to have expressed their formal disapproval of the purposed league of the Italian States. The Turin papers speak of an attempted insur-rection in the Duchy of Modena, and arrests have been made at Spezzia, Carrara, Massi Levici, and elsewhere.

Owing to the troubled state of Italy, the French garrison at Rome has been reinforced y a thousand more men,

Mazzini publishes a letter in the Genoa pa pers, warning Italians against Bonapartist in Germany .- Most of the small German States

are preparing to disarm. The resignation of the Hanoverian Cabinet is hourly expected and it is said Count Platten will be the new Captain Merryman, of the American barque Undine, has been the first to refuse payment o

the Hanoverian State dues. He refused to

show his papers, yet was permitted to proceed to Hamburg and deliver his cargo.

Denmark.—The Danish Government is understood to have replied to the United States n a long document, regretting that the Cabinet at Washington had not given longer notice of its intention respecting the non-payment of Sound dues, especially in the present crisis, when Denmark's neighbors are endeavoring to lraw her into a war; and, further, that the aboition of Sound dues would be a loss of many nousands of dollars to Denmark, and a saving of not more than two hundred dollars annuall o the shipping of the United States.

Denmark, therefore, considers it impossible on the short notice to comply, and believes that other nations will regard America's de-Russia .- A Vienna letter in the Cologne

Gazette repeats that marked differences have arisen between the Czar and his brother Constantine, and that the journey of the Prince of Prussia to St. Petersburgh is for the purpose f acting as mediator.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The Brokers' cir ilar reports that the advices per the Asia caused a limited demand, and a partial reduc-tion of prices on current qualities of American, during the early part of the week; but favora-ble accounts from India, on Tuesday, imparted

men six miles long, from the camp to the sea. | at 46,330 bales, including 7,000 on speculation; ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT—TEN quotations are, fair Orleans, 7\(\frac{1}{3}d.\); Middling, 6\(\frac{1}{3}d.\); fair Mobiles, 6\(\frac{1}{3}d.\); Middlings, 6\(\frac{1}{4}d.\); fair Uplands, 67d.; Middling, 6 3-16d. Some circulars quote fair Mobiles, 7d.; ordinary to good

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market .- Messrs. teady fire and calm attitude of our soldiers, eaving behind them many of their slain."

July 17, General Simpson telegraphs: "Nothing of importance has occurred. The army is phia and Baltimore, 42s. @ 43s.; Ohio, 43s. @ 44s.; Canadian, 40s. 6d. @41s.; Sour, 39s. @ 40s. Indian corn was totally neglected all the and his sentence was duly executed. His comweek until Friday, when a further decline of panion, generally known as "Sam the Plank-3s. being established, some speculative feeling arose, and prices recovered 6d., closing at white 40s. @ 41s.; yellow, 37s. 6d.; mixed 37s. period he managed to effect his escape. arose, and prices recovered 6d., closing at The weather has been variable, but was again favorable. The Brokers' circular calls wheat 2d. higher, and flour 1s. Maxwell's circular quotes white wheat 12s. 6d. .

### ITEMS.

The twenty-first anniversary of British West India Emancipation was celebrated on Long Island on the 1st instant. Judge Culver and William Lloyd Garrison made speeches, and the day passed off pleasantly.

Late accounts from Mexico represent the po-The revolution is advancing upon him, and his treasury is destitute of the funds necessary to defend his usurped power. He is anxious to sell more land to the United States, as an expedient for "raising the wind," but, unluckily for him, he and the American Minister, Mr. Gadsden, are at loggerheads. The New York Herald well remarks, that it would greatly redound ald well remarks, that it would greatly redound to the welfare of this country, if they could be Fourth throughout the State in an enthusiastic kept in this unamiable temper; but the tempta-tion is strong on both sides to reconcile their priately celebrated in San Erancisco. difficulties at the expense of the United States for the nomination of State officers on the first

Chief Justice Lewis on the 31st ultimo refused to grant the writ of habeas corpus to Passmore Williamson, confined in Moyamensing prison, on a false pretence of contempt of court, by Judge Kane. He takes the ground that every court of competent jurisdiction is an exclusive judge of contempts against itself; and that it would lead to endless confusion, if one court were to reconsider contempts adjudicated by another. We should like to know, according to this decision, what sort of a case of usurpation on the part of the Federal Judiciary would warrant the interference of the State Courts for the furnished with passports signed by the Mexican protection of the liberty of the citizen? The Consul at San Francisco) will be shot. All for people of Pennsylvania are doubly unfortunate in being saddled with a Federal judge who is the ready tool of a corrupt Pro-Slavery Admin- arms and ammunition by foreigners will be istration, and in not having a State judge with punishable with death. Persons who made common cause with Melendrez will be shot. ment on State and individual rights.

Gov. REEDER .- We are glad to perceive that even the Doughfaces of the North disapprove the removal of Governor Reeder. Even the Journal of Commerce and papers of that stamp condemn the measure, as untimed and ill advised. The Albany Atlas, a Soft Administration paper, utters a limping disapproval of Reeder's removal; but we cannot help fearing that the President is blamed for bad policy, rather than for an outrage on Northern rights. The Atlas has its eyes turned towards Freedom, but rows

Mrs. Robinson.—The sentence of death of Agapito Longorio, about eight leagues dis against Mrs. Robinson, the veiled murderess, at tant; and the third party at some other point Troy, New York, has been commuted for im close by. These parties are, we learn, commanded by Capistran, Tijerina, and Sayas orisonment for life, at Sing Sing. The Troy Times states that her true name is, or was before marriage, Charlotte Wood; that she was educated at the Troy Seminary; and that while in that General Vidauri, having regulated matters prison she was recognised by many who re-at Monterey, was again marching on Matamo ras, with a force of 2,800 men. membered her in her virtuous girlhood. She she never loved, and eventually left, after residing with him in England for some time. She rewhich was the commencement of her career of shame and guilt. How sad the contrast between the lovely school-girl, full of hope and joy, and the guilty paramour, the murderess, and the Hamilton, of Beverly, Massachusetts, Captain convict. We may hope, for the honor of the sex, Howe, arrived at this port to-day, after a very with Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, that she was "more sinned against than sinning."

The Nebraska News, which put forth the this city advertisement of slaves for sale in that Territory, now says that it was a hoax, intended to draw attention to the paper and to the Territory. The editor boasts of the success of his The sum set apart for the expense of the experiment on the public credulity, and says and Samuel Shepherd, Esq., barrister, of Lon there is not the least likelihood of introducing Slavery into the Territory. He has established a reputation for veracity entirely worthy of the sembly of the people.—New York Post. party to which he belongs-viz: that of Douglas and Pierce.

Know Somethings .- Two different Orders of Know Somethings in New York have held a Fusion Convention at Rochester, and become jority in the city is 1,660. There were riots in "one." The greatest harmony prevailed, and the first and eighth wards. The returns indi strong Anti-Slavery resolutions were adopted. cate the success of the Know Nothing ticke Some of the newspapers speak of the affair as Know Nothing, is elected in the ninth Congresa fusion between Know Nothings and Know sional district. The election in the towns Somethings. At any rate, their platform will near Louisville passed off quietly. The results do for honest men to stand on.

THE KNOW NOTHINGS OF NEW JERSEY .-Trenton, Aug. 1 .- The State Council of Know Nothings met here to-day, one hundred and fifty members being present. J. W. Lyon pre- was fired by the foreigners, at a distance from sided. After a lengthy discussion, resolu were adopted, protesting against the twelfth section (Slavery) of the Philadelphia platform, as not being a part of American principles. house, to which the dead bodies have been con-They also protested against the repeal of the veyed. Missouri Compromise.

MURDER IN WISCONSIN. - Milwaukie, Aug. 3 .-On Wednesday night, a man named George Dibler called at the house of a German, named John Muhler, and murdered him and his wife, and a hired boy. Dibler then robbed the house, and decamped, but was shortly after arrested. EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE, -Baltimore. Aug. 3.—Garesche's powder mill and drying house, near Wilmington, Delaware, exploded

this morning. Four persons were killed, and seven wounded. The bodies of the dead persons were mangled. STEAMBOAT COLLISION .- EIGHT LIVES LOST. Overthrow it.

Philadelphia, Aug. 5.—The steamboat General McDonald, which started from this city last night, on an excursion to Cape May, got up by Mr. Jarrett, of Baltimore, met with a sad accident in the Delaware river. About nine o'clock, the steamer, when off the Lazaretto, came in collision with the schooner A. G. Pease, which struck her on the larboard side raking the wheel-house, &c., clear aft, doing New Jersey shore, this morning. considerable damage. Some eight or ten per sons, who were in the barber's shop, were swept overboard and drowned, before assistance coul reach them. Their names are not known The schooner sustained but little damage.

OVERSEER ATTACKED BY NEGROES. - We learn that two negroes, belonging to Mr. Robert elected Paine, Puryear, and Edwin G. Reid, J. McCulley, living on the Pontotoc road, some over John Kerr. Clingman's district has not eight miles southeast of this, attacked his overseer this morning, and beat him so that his life is despaired of, and made their escape. One of the negroes was armed with a hoe, the other with a stick. Mr. Cothran, the overseer, had one of his arms broken, and is severely bruised about the head.—Mississippi Times.

THE SICKNESS AT HAVRE-DE-GRACE,-We regret to learn that Mrs. Bradberry, wife of Mr. Bradberry, the operator in the magnetic telegraph office at Havre-de-Grace, Md., died yesday, from an attack of the sickness which has been prevailing there for several days. The mortality in the family of Mr. Bradberry, within the space of a few days, has been truly distressing. On Friday he lost a daughter on Saturmore steadiness in Manchester and Liverpool, day two others died-and now his wife is no and prices recovered the decline. Messrs Den- more—and he himself, we regret to have to add,

DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Northern Light arrived at New York on Hinth Bolume of Abe Hational Gra. Sunday evening, in six days and nineteen hours from San Juan, with 413 passengers, and \$940,035 in freight from San Francisco, per eamship Uncle Sam, making the passage rom San Francisco in the unprecedented short time of nineteen days and twenty hours. The news is unimportant. The health of the Isthmus is good.

Colonel Walker is still at Realijo, where he retreated from San Juan del Sur. Walker recently held a court martial, and a

Mr. Dewey, the person who set fire to the house at San Juan del Sur, was ordered to be shot, er," was also sentenced to a similar fate, and

Mr. Kewen was second in command. His dashing gallantry and almost insane courage made him a conspicuous mark to the few sharp-shooters among the foreign attaches of the

Walker's men should hold a court martial and hang him, for leading them into inextrica ble difficulties, to say nothing of crimes. The cholera broke out on board the Sierra Nevada, on its last trip from San Juan to San Francisco. Thirty deaths occurred on board.

he people of San Francisco were much exci Heavy frauds are charged upon the exploded firm of Adams & Co. It is said that for years sition of Santa Anna as anything but stable. they have been in the habit of passing off the vilest dust" for gold.

Business is lively. The export movement continues. A fire occurred in San Francisco on the 4th ult. Loss \$100,000. The news from the Sandwich Islands is un-

The report of gold discoveries at Fort Colville, Oregon, are confirmed. Thirty dollars a day are made in many instances.

The Know Nothings hold their Convention Tuesday in August-the 7th. There are nu-

nerous candidates proposed for Governor, but the most astute politican cannot predict who will be the favored choice. From the mines, all accounts agree in prouncing the present one of the most successful ears since the discovery of gold. The number

of workmen is steadily increasing, and the yield will probably exceed that of any other twelve nonths in the history of California. The State Two or three duels had occurred. Lieutenant Pujol, Mexican commandant of the contiers, had issued a proclamation, which delares that "all foreigners who cross the line diviing Upper and Lower California (unless they are

igners now in the Territory, by the tolerance Melendrez, will leave immediately, and fail ng to do so, will be shot. The introduction o Foreign vessels at anchor in any roadstead, with passengers, will sail forthwith, and in case of non-compliance will be regarded and treated as pirates.

Throughout the south, the promulgation of his proclamation has created feelings of great

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE. The revolu tion still gains strength on our frontier. Gen eral Woll has fallen back from Reynoso upon latamoras, and a considerable number of the rebels are now, at the time of our going to cress, close upon his heels. We have it from good authority, that three several parties are ncamped near Matamoras—one at Guadalupe bout three leagues distant; one at the ranche They do not contemplate an attack upon the

city, as yet, we believe.

A rumor, said to be well authenticated, says

General Woll is said to have left the city of Monterey temporarily in the command of his reputed wife, Donna Lucinda, who exercised her authority with a high hand. She caused the head of a respectable lady to be shaven in the public square. Ladies have very little to hope from petticoat government, at this rate.

good passage of eighteen days, from Honduras mong her cargo were eighty thousand cocoa outs, consigned to Mr. Thomas Gilmartin, o By this arrival, we learn that Charles Henry

Cuyler, Esq., the first and very popular Governr of the Bay Islands, having received the ap pointment of Treasurer for the Belize, resigned the Governorship about the middle of June don, appointed to fill his place, arrived at Ruatan the 16th of the same month, and was sworn into office on the 18th, before a large as

#### BY TELEGRAPH. Kentucky Election.

Louisville, Aug. 6 .- The Know Nothing ma throughout the State. It is conceded that Cox

G. favor the Know Nothings.

Louisville, Aug. 7. — The mob was dis persed this morning. About twenty-five per sons were killed, and many were wounde the polls. Accounts of the scenes of the riots are horrible. Parts of human bodies are charring in the ruins. A large crowd is at the court

Know Nothing Convention at Springfield.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 7 .- The committee of the Know Nothing Convention has reported a platform. It allows all naturalized foreign rs, who are Protestants, to become member f the organization; it protests against the im ortation of foreign paupers and criminals, and asists upon the restoration of the Missour It asserts that Slavery is sectional, and Free

m is national. It denounces the National Administration as hostile to both these princi les, and recommends a fusion of all parties to Recovery of Drowned Bodies. Philadelphia, Aug. 7. - The bodies of Mr.

Douglas, the express agent, Ramsey, and Hughes, drowned by the injury to the steam-boat Gen. McDonald, owing to the collision on Saturday night, have been recovered, and taken into Chester. Two other bodies, one o a colored man, were found near Red Bank NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—It is quite cer-

tain that Branch, Ruffin, Winslow, and Craig, all Democrats, are elected to Congress; while it is probable that the Know Nothings have been heard from. The result is doubtful, but the probabilities are in his favor. TENNESSEE ELECTION.—The accounts from Tennessee are unsatisfactory, and give large

margin to conjecture. The first accounts represented Gentry as largely ahead; but later returns give the preponderance to the scale of room they would occupy.

TO ADVERTISERS. New York city and vicinity, and will receive and forward advertisements for the Era at our lowest rates.

PROSPECTUS

Washington, D. C. G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR ;

JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR. The National Era is an uncompromising opponent of Slavery and the Slave power; an advocate of personal, civil, and religious liberty, without regard to race or creed; a foe to all secret combinations to control the Ballot-Box, whether under the direction of priests or laymen; a friend of Temperance, the Homestead, and all reforms calculated to secure to Labor its just consideration, recompense, and political weight, and to Trade, its Natural Freedom, in virtue of which every man has a right to buy and sell in whatever market he pleases. It believes in the ight of individual judgment in all matters, whether of religion or politics, and rejects the dogma of passive obedience and non-resistance both Church and State; holding that no man who swears to support the Constitution of the United States can deliberately violate his own settled conviction of its meaning, without incur-ring the guilt of perjury, and that no citizen can obey a human enactment which requires him to

commit injustice, without immorality.

It regards Slavery, and the issues involved in it, as forming the great Political Question of the Day; taking the ground, that Slavery, from its necessities, instincts, and habits, is perpetually expectations. ally antagonistic to Freedom and Free Labor, and unchangeably aggressive; that its workings can be counteracted only by a permanent sys em of measures; that the Whig and Democratto the issues raised by the Slave Interest, but being held in thrall by it, so far from presentng any resistance to its exactions, afford facil ties for enforcing them; and that one or both must be broken up, and the true friends of Liberty be united, without regard to old issues or prejudices, on a Party of Freedom, as a necessary preliminary to the overthrow of the Slave Flour, Southern - Power. It, therefore, gives its earnest support Rye Flour to the Republican Movement, so far as its policy

has yet been developed—a movement which wheat, white promises to effect such a union. The National Era, while occupying a decided position in Politics, has amply provided in its Literary Miscellany and News Departmen for the various wants of the Family. Careful abstracts of Intelligence, Domestic and Foreign, are given every week in its columns; during the sessions of Congress, special attention is levoted to its movements; and it has secured the services of some of the most distinguished iterary writers of the country.

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FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

NEVER GIVE UP ! Since we suspended this paper, last year, we have had several calls for it, and for such docments as it would have contained. We have

therefore concluded to resume its publication,

changing its form to royal octavo, the size and may be bound into a neat, convenient volum The last volume was devoted chiefly to ompilation of old Southern documents on the stion of Slavery, more useful for reference than for general reading. The plan for the new volume will be modified, so as to embrace natter, specially adapted to the present con

dition of our cause, and yet worthy of pres-The Anti-Slavery Movement will be its lead-

Such a publication, cheap, convenient, and suitable for extensive circulation and distribu on, is particularly needed at the present time when old party organizations are shattered and when the Anti-Slavery Sentiment, although pervading the public mind, needs a well-de ined, general organization, and a clear, rational method, to secure it due weight at the ballot ox and in legislation. To quicken this Senti ment, and to aid in giving it a form and metho

adapted to the exigency, will be the two-fold object of FACTS FOR THE PROPLE. "FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE" will be issued the irst week of every month, in royal octavo form. 16 pages, composed chiefly of such papers from the National Era as shall be peculiarly suit ble for general distribution. It will be sent only in clubs, at the following rates per annum,

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then send in their orders accordingly.

What say our friends? Will they take hold of the project, and make it go? Can they think f any cheaper, easier, and more effective plan | The River Fisheries of North America As we intend to begin the 1st day of May next, so that there will be but one month for

er will see the necessity of prompt action.

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CINCINNATI RETREAT FOR THE I

MY BONDAGE AND MY FREEDOM

N charge of EDWARD MEAD, M. D., Editor

Contents of No. XXXII.

Cape Cod—The Beach.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DOOK AND PAMPHLET PRINTING except

For the National Era.

SECTIONALISM. the time of the great contest between the partisans of the elder Adams and Jefferson, when everybody said this Union would be shipped on board the Foung America under the name of Nettles, has a protection and free papers which he could be said this Union would be said this Union would be said the said that the said t erybody said this Union would be at an end ed Republican, and, worse than all, he was a he becomes free on touching the British soil, according to the laws of this island. Deist, and some said an Atheist; and the Reiblic would surely go to destruction if he were Chief Magistrate of this nation, and served the and most humble servant, country faithfully for eight years, and died poor. The country went on prospering and to prosper, and has continued to prosper ever since; and I

tury will see this Government revolving in its orb as steadily and firmly as it does now, and has done for time past, encircling a galaxy of perhaps a hundred States, and a hundred milion inhabitants.

I have been led to these remarks by reading an article in the National Intelligencer of July 24th, signed "Spirit of '76," from the New York Tournal of Commerce. The article is evidently a pro-slavery article; the author denounces al 'isms," except Slaveryism, and all propagand frighten the inhabitants of the North

sts, as tending to destroy the Republic, except he propagandists of the Slave Power. The writer is probably a slaveholder of the South, eatening them with a dissolution of the aion, if they dare to vote in a certain way, complish a deed next winter, at Washington, estoration of the Missouri Compromise or the cceed, then-then, as certainly as the pen in public be but bygone days." Whew! what I

821 - four sessions of Congress. The Southern he Union, if Congress attempted to legislate to restrict Slavery. Well, Congress did pass a law forbidding Slavery to be brought into the Territories north of 36° 30′, and the courts Again, in 1850, the Missouri Compromi

was reaffirmed, and sundry other acts passed, offensive to the free States, and yet the Union

'76," indeed! The Spirit of '76 rallied her se spirit urges the spread of Slavery, and | premises. Jaion! The members of Congress must act der duress, and do the biddings of this

This writer speaks of "a volcano upon which free States are inconsiderately standing." cano. They are in constant danger of serinsurrection, and they know not the day

he says he will disinherit all who run

nd that one of the openings of "the volca-

## THE JAMAICA NEGRO DIFFICULTY.

es (bond or free) for a foreign port. The difficulty at Jamaica, referred to in the etter, has been heretofore freely noticed in the

uestion will be punished. The negro who has been the cause of this

utrageous act and insult to the American lag, now calls himself Anderson, though and free papers, which he says he obtained from the said Nettles. He calls himself a slave, and, in reality, belongs to a Mr. Robinson. It would resident. Jefferson was known to be (by his be well, therefore, to inquire whether he has ponents) a Jacobin, or what is termed now a stated facts, or otherwise; for if he be a slave, With the highest respect and consideration,

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedien R. MONROE HARRISON.

Samuel T. Sawyer, Esq., Collector of the Port of Norfolk.

P. S.—You would greatly oblige me if you n this island, as they are sure to have trouble. R. M. H.

[COPYRIGHT SECURED BY THE AUTHOR.] For the National Era. THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY.

POWER OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OVER SLAVERY.

To the Friends of American Liberty: Although the power and duty of the Federal Government to abolish American Slavery has been clearly shown, not only by the objects of the Constitution as set forth in the Preamble, but by the various specific provisions to n a single sitting, which time, nor talent, nor which our attention has been directed, yet the reasure, can ever repair. If it shall make the question will continue to be asked, How and whence does the Federal Government derive its authority to do what is necessary for secu- their encouragement of known felons, and enring those objects, and for carrying into effect those provisions?

Such a question, in such a connection, and n company with the admissions that are commonly made, would seem to carry its own ansouri agitation threw the public into a fever, swer along with it. If it be coneeded, as it This agitation lasted, I think, from 1818 to commonly is, and must be, by candid persons commonly is, and must be, by candid persons who have considered the subject, that the de-clared objects of the Constitution cannot be secured without the abolition of Slavery, what further evidence do we need that the Nationa Government, instituted by the Constitution itsel for the express purpose of securing those obects, must of necessity, and does actually possess all the requisite powers for fulfilling the trusts committed to it? How could it be otherwise? And if it be conceded, as it must be, that the specific provisions of the Constitution which inhibit Slavery are to be carried into ress of 1820, restricting Slavery to the south effect, then it must also be conceded that the f 36° 30′, was repealed—a measure highly of- Government instituted and established by that ensive to the Northern and Western States, same Constitution was, by the very fact of its ing down the bars, as it did, and letting in | making those provisions, empowered and duly authorized to make those provisions efficacious. If a father sends his son into a particular field of labor, instructing him what are the ob om enacts a law restricting Slavery to the jects he wishes to have accomplished, and also what are the particular obstacles to be removed, and the appropriate processes to be employed for the purpose, no one ever doubts that the son is duly authorized and empowered ons to fight the battles of Freedom. This by the father to do what is necessary in the

> and declared objects, and with appropriate written provisions for attaining them, appoints a board of directors to superientend and conducts its affairs, and attend to its interests, no one doubts the plenary powers and authority of the board to do what is necessary to be done.

And yet, on this constitutional question, there are many who will readily concede the illegality of Slavery, its incompatibility with the declared the hot lava may reach the border free | fic provisions I have been considering, who will nevertheless shrink back, after all, and in , and it is probable they are able authorized, by the Constitution itself, to do any prawing at their vitals, and in them. But on this mooted question of the

laws which shall be necessary for carrying into vested by this Constitution in THE GOVERN MENT OF THE UNITED STATES, or in

"This Constitution, and the LAWS OF THE to let some of the States retire | United States which shall be made in pursu-

Constitution encountered on this very from its purpose by any threats of a point, the Constitution, as framed and ratified eads as above quoted, which it would not have lone, unless the great majority of the Conven-ion and of the adopters had intended what they

> Now for the application of this to the ques tion of a Federal abolition of Slavery. Among ne: "The United States SHATE guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government." There is even more than a "power vested." There is a specific duty ennake all laws which shall be necessary for carry ng" this "into effect."

The general powers vested in the Federal Government, as involved in the declared objects f the Constitution, namely, "to form a more ic tranquillity, provide for the common defence laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution" "all powers vested by

beas corpus," and the inviolability of liberty except "by due process of law." Among "the apon it,) this was one, namely: to secure to unconditional restoration of the Missouri Comproper for carrying it into execution," by estab-

REMAINDER OF LETTER XXXV NEXT WEEK.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AND SLAVERY.

The following preamble and resolutions passed the Legislature of New Hampshire at its late session by a very large majority:
"Whereas his Excellency the Governor has laid before the Legislature the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

a party to the recognition and guaranty afore- and it is therefore the duty of the General Gov said; and whereas the citizens of each State are, in consequence of such citizenship, under are in consequence of such citizenship, under would be pleased to caution masters of vessels are, in consequence of such citizenship, under against shipping negroes to come to any port the most sacred obligations to conform to the rid itself of all connection with it. To this end Almost equally harmless in that direction, howterms and tenor of the compact to which their | we demand:

State is a party: Therefore,

"1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, That the legislation of Congress repealing the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and asserting the doctrine of non-intererence with Slavery alike in States and Territories, is in strict accordance with the Constitution, and in itself just and expedient, and is for these reasons cordially approved by the people of Arkansas.

'2. Resolved, That the opposition of the Northern States to the legislation above menoned is at war with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, is grossly violative of plighted faith, and is a traitorous blow aimed at the ights of the South and the perpetuity of the

"3. Resolved, That the citizens of the State of Ohio have pursued a course peculiarly unjust and odious, in their fanatical hostility to institutions for which they are not responsible; in dorsement of repeated and shameless violations of law and decency, and in their establishment of abolition presses and circulation of incendiay documents, urging a servile population to remises, it is the duty and the interest of the ople of Arkansas to discontinue all social and mmercial relations with the citizens of said tate, and the same is hereby earnestly recomnended, as the punishment of past outrages and

a preventive of further aggressions.
"4. Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to trans-nit copies of these resolutions to the Governors f the several States and Territories of the nion, to be laid before the authorities thereof, and to our Senators and Representatives in ongress, to be laid before the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States." New Hampshire expressly and distinctly deny hat the Constitution of the United States recfrom all territory over which Congress have the exclusive power of legislation they may, and to be profited by extending the institution into it is their duty to, exclude it; and that the doctory of the slave States, that Congress are twine of the slave States, that Congress are

a such territory, cannot be sustained.
2. Resolved, That the Legislature of New Hampshire disagree entirely with the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas respecting the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and believe that the repeal of said Compromise should be condemned by every citizen of every State of this Union, as a most perfidious and

f any State out of said Territory with a Con-

Hampshire are ardently and affectionately attached to the Union, and will do all in their power to preserve it, consistently with their honor and their rights, they will not, to avoid any crisis,

Because it was repealed for the sake of "raising sas and Nebraska, consecrated and set apart to free labor as those Territories have been for more than thirty years, by the consent of all the States of the Union, nor will they hold themselves bound by any legislative compro- al hostility to the "peculiar institution." mise on the subject of Slavery till the Missouri

Compromise is restored. of the General Government on the subject of Slavery, have lost all their terrors with the people of New Hampshire, and that they are dream of infringing it; and such would still be olved to demand and enforce their rights in every crisis and at any sacrifice consistently with honor and the Constitution.

6. Resolved, That it will be in time for the eneral Assembly of Arkansas to complain of he legislation of the free States respecting Slavery, when the slave States shall have corected their own, and when the lives, liberty, nd property of the people of the free States 7. Resolved, That the question whether "it

is the duty and the interest of the people of Arkansas to discontinue all social and comnercial relations" with the people Ohio, in conis one upon which the people of New Hamp-shire are not at this time called to act, and one which they are willing the people of Arkansas Ohio will be frightened from what they deem their duty or interest by any threats of the kind. coming from the State of Arkansas or any other slave State; and that the people of New Hampshire bereby pledge themselves to the people of Ohio, that they will unite with and sustain them in all constitutional efforts to resist the further aggressions of the Slave

copies of these resolutions to the Governors of tives in Congress, to be laid before the Senate and House of Representatives of the United

The annexed resolutions passed the House of Representatives of New Hampshire at two as I can now recollect, I never knew of more last night of the session,) by a large majority, and after an exciting debate, but failed in the Senate for want of time.

vast Territory secured to Freedom has been pened to the curse of human Slavery, evince power vested." There is a specific duty en-oined. And "Congress shall have power to any and every hazard, to acquire and hold the ee" into a great slaveholding Confederacy: and whereas, in the crisis that is upon us, and in the struggle between the opposing principles

f the free States to take counsel together, that hey may act in concert upon the great quesion which so nearly concerns the interests of ponse to the communication from her sister State of Maine, deems it her duty to put forth

entatives in General Court convened, as folows: That in the present struggle, whatever the early policy of the Fathers of this Republic, will be found unfalteringly on the side of Lib-

And "Congress shall have power | slave State formed out of territory covered by

WASHINGTON, D. C. from the known reputation of his character, I counties, towns, and cities, as may be necessary, the Union of the States, no threats of dissolution will have any terrors, or drive her from her fected by the most awful sufferings from which there was administered to him, according to tion will have any terrors, or drive her from her fixed purpose of doing all in her power to restore Kansas and Nebraska to Freedom.

Resolved, That, in making this issue, New Hormship in the or space.

Resolved, That, in making this issue, New Hormship in the or space in time or space.

Let us not be understood to assert that this quiescent and indifferent state, in regard to resulted in checking the chills, but which left

States was formed to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty; that the institute the blessings of Liberty; that the institute the subject, we clearly perceive the mistakes in mind: if it is possible by means of the electric tion of Slavery is directly opposed to all these ends, inasmuch as it violates the first principles plans, who is there with "soul so dead" as not solution, or otherwise, in a vessel, may it not "Whereas the right of property in slaves is expressly recognised by the Constitution of the United States, and is by virtue of such recognition guaranteed against unfriendly action."

tion of Slavery is directly opposed to all these ends, inasmuch as it violates the first principles of justice, is a fruitful source of domestic distorbinance of instance of justice, is a fruitful source of domestic distorbinance of justice, is a fruitful source of dom cognition guarantied against unfriendly action on behalf of the General Government; and whereas each State of the Union, by the fact of being a party to the Federal Compact, is also a party to the recognition and guaranty afore.

cord; an element of national weakness; trampling under foot not only the rights of the slave, pling under foot not only the rights of the slave, pling under foot not only the rights of the slave, pling under foot not only the rights of the slave, pling under foot not only the rights of the slave, pling under foot not only the rights of the slave, pling under foot not only the rights of the slave, pling under foot not only the rights of the slave, pling under foot not only the rights of the slave, pling under foot not only the rights of the slave, pling under foot not only the rights of the slave, pling under foot not only the rights of the slave, pling under foot not only the rights of the slave, pling under foot not only the rights of the slave, pling under foot not only the rights of the slave, pling under foot not only the rights of the slave, pling under foot not only the rights of the slave, pling under foot not only the rights of the slave, plust and charitable to master and to slave? His Anti-Slavery lectures, and others of the same tone, would furnish perhaps the best reading extant for Southern slaveholders, of the suggestion. That this might be done,

First. That no more slave States or Territo Second. The abolition of Slavery in the Dis Third. The unconditional repeal of the Fu

gitive Slave Bill: and Fourth. The protection of the people of the Territories from the unlawful invasion of Slave ry Propagandists. And we hereby request our Senators and

Representatives in Congress to use their most strenuous exertions to have the principles em bodied in these resolutions carried out. Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and the Governors of each State, with a request that the resolves be laid before the Legis

#### From the Franklin (Tenn.) Review. POLITICAL PARTIES AND SLAVERY,

In proposing, as I did in my last, what seem ed to me the best means of settling the Slave ry agitation, by the independent action of th South, I confined my view to such measures a we might employ, as members of the presen Union. The plan of separating from the fre States, and then drubbing them into good hu mor and good behaviour, under the military lead of Major General Pillow, or Brigadie Quattlebum, I do not feel qualified to discuss Such a scheme is only fit to be undertaken by the "chivalry" who could storm Sebastopo without the hazard of losing much brains i the adventure. One caution, however, I would most cautiously hint to such of them as are no vet beyond the influence of all reason or police If the free States should ever attempt abolition or emancipation, or other forcible interferen with Slavery, it will be resisted by the whol House of Representatives in General Court convened, as follows: 1. That the Legislature of New Hampshire convened. ters of more than half of the Southern State will refuse to pull a trigger in any fight got u ognises the right of property in slaves; and while they admit that the Constitution confers upon Congress no authority to interfere with the whole population is equally interested i he subject in the States, they do claim that keeping the slaves around them in proper sub ordination, but none but large slave-owners are

estrained from all action unfriendly to Slavery this matter by no other light than that of South ern Conventions and stump speeches, I know that this out-spoken opinion will sound as a "most damnable heresy;" and the utterer will be most happy, if no experience shall ever arise to prove it the true faith. But, at present, it is much to be regretted that the doctrine is no was uncalled for, and a most gross and wanton denounced from a source sufficiently influential outrage upon the rights, feelings, and senti-ments of the people of the free States, and error. Southern politicians and leaders of the erto, Southern politicians and leaders of the people have talked and acted just as if we had no other interest to guard, nothing else to care treacherous violation of public faith and national honor.

Resolved That the records of New Hamp. travel out of Middle Tennessee, in search of

Free-Soilism, (if not something worse.) a row," and its restoration will tend to produ quiet, by taking out of the hands of the Anti Slavery agitators the great lever with which free States into a position of active and effectu nless they are permitted to regulate the policy of this very line, and valorously swore that you your position, if S. A. Douglas had not praca notorious sell on the Southern delega tion in Congress. A little ridicule we must en prefer to convert the farce into a very foolish tradegy-which I don't: and several of my gressmen should be laughed at for fools than

The repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law is her proposed simply as a measure of Southern policy, while it is believed to be fraught with naabsence of all such data, every one is left to his own estimate of the case. In the best judg ces in which slaves have been stolen and run from one slave section to another. The truth is, that, along the line, the slaves on one side are too well acquainted with the condition of the free negroes on the other, to have any strong desire to participate in their nominal freedor or be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit and real wretchedness. With those more re mote, the difficulty of making their way through the several States and Territories of the Union, the intervening slave territory amounts almost to be laid before the Legislative authorities to an impossibility. Indeed, where they are hereof, and to our Senators and Representa- treated with ordinary humanity, negro slave seldom trouble themselves with any such at tempts. From infancy to gray hairs, I have resided in three slave States, with average op portunities of observation, and during that time than four starts, only one of which was success and gain of valuable property, the old law was just as good as the late one, and no law as goo as either. The game is not worth the candle ion of a Federal abolition of Slavery. Among the powers vested, by the Constitution, in the Government of the United States," this was and more especially by the recent wanton abropremacy in the Government of the United | fect, unquestionable, constitutional right, howates—to transform this boasted "land of the | ever barren of real benefit, we are to deprive ourselves of great and solid advantages, to

use it or not. For the better understanding of this point, will be found, of individuals running to the exlet us look at the nature and amount of anti-slavery feeling in the free States—not in its But charlatanry is sooner or later swallowed the following declaration of principles: There- results of intrigues and management—but in its while true science majestically rears itself up it is just as natural and inevitable that the in- following facts I received from the lips of Mr. habitants should regard it as a wrong and an Partz, something like a month and a half ago other States may do, New Hampshire, true to evil, as is their belief in mathematical axioms. while temporarily sojourning in Charlotte, North an exceptional instance. But usually this feel- lowing narrative was effected. I can bear my ing is a quiet and unobtrusive one; just as we, unfortunate slaveholders, hate the bloody destined the statements set forth, as I had the opportunity lowers vested by this Constitution in the Gov- the free States to postpone all differences of potism of Austria without a single movement ty to confer with the patient himself, a man of on our part for its overthrow-without our strict integrity and great intelligence.

the common custom of the country, large quantities of mercury, in the form of calomel, which resulted in checking the chills, but which left the patient badly sativated.

We are remote in time or space.

Let us not be understood to assert that this quiescent and indifferent state, in regard to Slavery, has at any time been perfect and any ground heretofore contended for; she takes the North. Her noblest and most universal at the common custom of the country, large quantities of mercury, in the form of calomel, which resulted in checking the child, but which left the patient badly sativated.

When Mr. Partz first saw Friedemann, he gifted some have reject the patient badly sativated. no step backward. Therefore, this Legislature declares that the Government of the United reproof of what, from their point of view, they states was formed to establish justice, insure regarded as a cruel and inhuman degradation in the jaws, which had been broken. Mr. Partz as well as their Northern antagonists. Not Mr. Friedemann was speedily removed to Char

ever injurious to morals and manners, are the | in the presence of (incredulous) Mr. Graham bitterness and denunciation, with which a score place.

of professional abolitionists, without talent, in
Mr. Partz took a single element of a Bunser f professional abolitionists, without talent, influence, or character, have been wont to edify a congregation of loafers in New York or which is about nine inches high and seven inches Boston. We may be satisfied that these tirades in diameter. Silver coin were attached to have been met and fully offset by effusions, on either pole of the battery, and placed in the this side of the line, equally inferior in literary | mouth of the patient, one on either side, bethere has been no eruption of the Anti-Slavery few minutes changed to the mouth, and so on volcano that has not been produced by the im- alternately, during a half hour, when the coir prudent intermeddling with the subject, of men on the negative pole was removed from the who sought acceptance and currency among mouth, and found to be covered with a heavy slaveholders as the foremost champions of the coat of amalgam!

better class of the people there, by the pursuit and arrest of a fugitive slave, in Ohio or Massachusetts? Why, how is it here at home? When it is necessary to practice this and other and again found, as before, coated with ama severities incident to the state of Slavery, and gam! for which the necessity is a justification to males, generally leans back in his carryall, and pretends to be asleep.

We all know that such things are, and must

Cability of this remedy, let them observe the following:

Your battery should consist of only one or

pretends to be asleep.

We all know that such things are, and must be, but still we dislike to look upon them.

There is many a Southern planter's grown daughter, who, if she were to behold such punishments as are every day inflicted on her father's plantation hands, would feel as natural intensity is required. The one is obtained by a horror and shed as genuine tears as Mrs. a single large element—the other, by multiply Stowe herself.

If then we, who know that we are guilty of no wilful wrong in such preceedings—that for Slavery and its attendants there is no present proper place for the application, and the time remedy-if we are thus inclined to avoid some necessary for the effect. of the exhibitions to which it gives rise, how can we expect them to affect those who, in | course intended only for the non-professional. honest ignorance, take an opposite view of the matter, and consider us as voluntary oppressors, who could, if we would, abolish Slavery with a word? There can be no room to wonder (is remain, very truly, yours, D. C. STURGES. there to complain?) that every arrest of a slave in the free States should cause an out- FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL burst of Anti-Slavery sensibility among the people. And, unless that class of persons at the North are better citizens than their brethren with us, there is just as little room to be aston-States, but all the others will be unharmed, except the harm they meet in rushing to the battle to save their Southern fellow-citizens that some demand as a right the probably at hand, which common the tasks from destruction. The free States, being free from this eruption, and the meaning of promoting dispersion is seized upon by trading that single object were menace and violence. The occasion is probably at hand, which will show that they are mistaken upon both position as the advocates of Anti-Slavery feeling and committed to its hands—whether, under an obvious to be insisted on. It is only requisite to save their Slavery from said Territories, and will be unharmed, will nevertheless shrink back, after all, and in-quire whether the powers of the Federal Government are commensurate with the tasks committed to its hands—whether, under an obvious to be insisted on. It is only requisite to save their Slavery from said Territories, and will be unharmed, will nevertheless shrink back, after all, and in-quire whether the powers of the Federal Government are commensurate with the tasks committed to its hands—whether, under an obvious to be insisted on. It is only requisite that the occasion is seized upon by trading that single object were menace and violence. The occasion is probably at hand, which will all that the occasion is seized upon by trading that single object were menace and violence. The occasion is probably at hand, which will all that the occasion is seized upon by trading that single object were menace and violence. The occasion is probably at hand, which will all that the occasion is seized upon by trading that ished that the occasion is seized upon by tra-

> Again: Can it be supposed that any class of persons in the free States really desire such an addition to their population as our runaway the white laborer of the North to invite the competition of free negroes in work, or to seek the so, then Yankees are a more liberal, self-sacriwould exterminate anybody and everybody, a course similar to that which our Union is

> now trying to maintain in regard to foreign criminals and paupers. Finally, by thus laying to rest all Anti-Slavery excitement, cutting off its causes, and ta-king their tools out of the hands of political burglars, we may reasonably hope that our ne-gro population, as slaves, for which condition alone it is now fitted, may be suffered quietly neighbors agree with me. Better that our Con- to expand itself into the Federal Territories wherever the soil and climate may invite its settlement. I am deeply convinced that the aggressive and forcing process heretofore employed can be carried no further, with any but to them and uselessly to ourselves, we shall teach the people of the free States to insist upon their rights as a majority of Congress, slaves who have sought or secured an asylum the overthrow of the Government and Constitu-

tion of the country.

With little confidence that my specific recommendations will be adopted, it may yet be hoped that "words of truth and soberness not fail of good fruit in some form. Such it has been my aim to utter; and whatever the result. I have said my say.

## ELECTRICITY VERSUS MERCURY.

Correspondence of the Evening Post. BLAUVELTVILLE, ROCKLAND Co., N. Y., July 14, 1855.

There appeared in the Evening Post of the 10th inst. an extract from the Ohio State Journal, in relation to the treatment of mercurialization ed patients by electricity. This treatment is justly signalized by the

Journal as a "great discovery," the glory of which is awarded to Doctors Youmans and Seltzer, of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. August Partz, however, a Professor in Mineralogy and Chemistry, and at present an assistant editor of the Mining Magazine, made the same discovery nearly or quite one year ago, and is, beyond doubt, entitled to the distinction of being the very first to apply the galvano-electric element in the cure of salivation

The use of electricity as a remedial agent has attracted within the last few years much popudanger of "shearing the wolf," merely because | tant cures effected by its agency, in a variety of there has been given to us dominion over the | physiological disorders, are such, that the pub beasts of the earth. If, by exercising this per- lic mind seems to be prepared to discuss, in a patient and catholic spirit, whatever may be claimed in its behalf. Undoubtedly this condition of the public mind

upon the will of others, it does seem to me the for in medicine, as in politics and religion, when part of wisdom not to use it; especially as the the popular mind as a whole is educated to that right will always remain the same, whether we point of catholicity where every asserted princi

either case, the disapproving and protesting party is not so intimately concerned with the of Union county, North Carolina, was attacked does not come home to our business and 1854, the third "spell" of which, in the dialect o make all laws which shall be necessary and that Compromise.

Resolved, That standing upon an issue so bosoms—we are not spectators of the wrong, of the South, is "reckoned" extremely dangerease before his Excellency the Governor; and lishing as many courts, in the different States, clearly right, dearly as New Hampshire loves | nor participants in its infliction. We are bene- ous. Mr. Friedemann being at the house of a

Almost equally harmless in that direction, how- of extracting the mercury was successfully tried pecimens of frothy declamation, stuffed with an officer of the United States mint of that

taste and moral tone, equally commonplace and worthless. Upon this point I venture the assertion, that since the Missouri Compromise mouth, and placed in the hand, and again in a

"peculiar institution."

Among ourselves—in family council—it is well to look fairly at this matter. What sort of impression is likely to be made upon the of impression is likely to be made upon the of impression is likely to be made upon the of impression is likely to be made upon the original produced a blister, whence exuded a produced a blister, whence exuded a quantity of blood, when the coin was removed

In the first experiment, the coins were used ourselves, are we ostentatious in the performs uncovered, and Friedemann was almost entirely ance? Do we parade a handcuffed runaway free from pain at its expiration. During the before our parlor windows, or summon our second application, the coins were enveloped in wives and daughters to witness the lash unavoidably inflicted on a delinquent slave? experiment was tried, (experiment now no lon Even among men necessarily inured more or ger,) Mr. Friedemann returned to his duties at less to such scenes, whom do we expect to find the mine, and has not since discovered any inmost prompt and efficient, when slave discipline dication of the presence of mercury in his sysis to be enforced? Are they the high in the tem! This discovery, so simple in its principle social scale—the educated and refined, the and easy of application, is destined to be hailed men of cultivated moral sensibility, such as you would select as companions and friends? suffering from that terrible, and hitherto in Why, the professional negro trader himself, when, in the midst of his manacled gang, he meets company on the road, especially if femoles company on the road, especially if feto test by experiment the efficacy and practicohility of this manacle that territore, and interest incurable, malady—a mercurialized system.

Should any of the readers of the Post desire
to test by experiment the efficacy and practi-

ing the elements.

The proper apparatus secured, comm

These observations and directions are of Hoping this discovery will attract from the profession also that attention which its trans

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